

प्राथमिक तहमा कार्यरत शिक्षकहरूका लागि  
उच्चमाध्यमिक शिक्षा परिषद्बाट स्वीकृत उच्च माध्यमिक तहको  
विशेष पाठ्यक्रममा आधारित

परीक्षा सहयोग सामग्री

# अंग्रेजी

(कक्षा १२)



नेपाल सरकार

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय

शैक्षिक जनशक्ति विकास केन्द्र

सानोठिमी, भक्तपुर

२०६८

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## **Part I**

### **Brief Summaries for Examination**

#### **Grandmother by Ray Young Bear**

"Grandmother" is a short poem composed by Ray Young Bear, an American-Indian poet. In this poem the poet draws the picture of his grandmother by the help of words.

The speaker's grandmother is no more in the earth, but her image has left a mark in his mind. He says that he could recognize her from far because she used to wear the purple scarf and carry the plastic shopping bag. He was so familiar with his grandmother that when she touched his head with her hands, he would know that those hands were hers. Without looking at her, he would recognize her by the smell coming from her warm and wet hands. He was also used to her voice. So, if he heard her voice coming from far, he would know it was hers. Her voice would be inspiring to the speaker. It would encourage him to follow a right path.

To sum up, the speaker remembers his grandmother and says that she was a source of inspiration to him.

#### **About Love by Anton Chekhov**

"About Love" is a story about the nature of love. Here Chekhov tries to show that love is different in every situation by telling three unsuccessful love stories.

The first love story is related to two servants: Nikanor and Pelageya. Pelageya was beautiful and loved Nikanor. But Nikanor was a drunkard and beat her. So Pelageya didn't like to marry him. She only wanted to stay with him. But Nikanor was religious and thought that it was not good for a man and a woman to live together without marriage.

Another love story is about Alyohin, the narrator of the story, and a girl with whom he lived in Moscow while he was a student at the university. He loved her very much but every time he held the girl in his arms she would only think about the money. So he ended his relationship with her. This is the second unsuccessful love story.



The third love story moves around Alyohin and Anna. Anna was the wife of Luganovich, a judge. Alyohin was a graduate from a university, but he didn't try to find a job in the town. Instead he returned home and worked hard in his father's field to pay off the debt. His father had borrowed a lot of money to pay for his son's studies. In the course of time, Alyohin was elected to be a judge. Sometimes he had to go to town for court cases. Once while he was in town, he met Luganovich, who invited him to his house for dinner. At dinner Alyohin met Anna, who was young and beautiful. Alyohin and Anna fell in love with each other. After this, every time Alyohin went to town for official purpose, he would visit Anna. Sometimes they would talk or go to theatre. Though their love was getting deeper and deeper, they could not express their feelings to each other. They were afraid that their union would bring disaster on both sides. As a result, Anna was mentally sick. While she was leaving her home for the mental hospital, Alyohin went to say goodbye to her in the train. There they expressed their love to each other, but it was too late. They parted forever with broken hearts.

### **Hurried Trip to Avoid a Bad Star by Two American Geographers**

This essay is written by two American geographers who had spent 15 months in the hills of western Nepal. It describes the hill people who go to Nepalgunj on foot to buy and sell things. For instance, the essay describes a Chhetri woman who asked the writers to look for her husband. The authors also met a group of men who were processing Silajit. The men were from Sinja and were superstitious. They were processing Silajit on the way to Nepalgunj because they left their home when the lucky day arrived.

When the writers were walking through the forest, they noticed that the trees were being chopped down and that the forest would soon disappear. They talked to the local people about this, but they said they had to cut down the trees to feed their animals. They were uneducated and didn't seem to know the consequences of their activities.

When the writers reached Nepalgunj, they looked at many things they had not seen while they were in the hills. They also watched the hill people buying goods from the shopkeepers. They went to the shops together and bought cotton cloth, aluminium, ironware, spice and jewelry. Karma, one of their porters, spent all his money buying alcohol making equipment. He hoped to become rich by making alcohol in Jumla.

The writers returned to Jumla to finish their project. They learnt many things about western Nepal and its people. For example, they learnt that hill people needed to farm as well as do other activities to survive. They also observed that people in the hills were always moving around in search of jobs and facilities.

### **Travelling through the Dark**

The title of the poem is meaningful. It means some people lead their life without any serious thought and destination. Their life is just like travelling through the dark. Sometimes people face such a situation in which they have difficulty to take decision. Such a traveling always ends in bitter tragedy.

The speaker of the poem is a traveler. Once he was traveling in a car at night. Suddenly he came across a doe which was killed by some other travelers. He at first thought to push it down into the river and make the narrow road clear. But then he saw a strange sight. He noticed that the dead doe was pregnant and there was a half-born fawn in her stomach. It was till alive, but the tragedy was that it could neither be born nor stay alive for a longtime. The speaker weighed the situation in his mind and was in a dilemma what to do. At last he decided to choose the easier course of action by pushing the doe into the river because if he didn't do so, it might cause more deaths.

### **A Story**

"A Story" is a funny story in which the writer presents the adult's world from a boy's point of view. The narrator of the story is a young boy, who is living with his uncle and aunt. He describes them using a lot of comparisons. The uncle is a very big man, but his house is small. He drops a lot of food on his clothes while eating. He speaks very loudly and has red hair. On the other hand, the aunt is small and quiet. She is compared to a cat because she walks as quietly as a cat. The aunt spends a lot of time cleaning the small house. In this story she gets angry at her husband because he is going on an outing with his friends and will drink a lot of alcohol.

The narrator also describes some of his uncle's friends who are going on the outing. For example, there is Bob the Fiddle who stole the money to pay for the past outing so that he could buy alcohol. There is Mr. Franklin who is keeping the money for this year's outing. Will Sentry is following Mr. Franklin everywhere to make sure that

this year's money is not stolen. Finally the boy describes the outing. He has to go on the outing because his aunt has gone to her mother's house and there is no one at home to take care of him. The men take a bus and stop at every public house and drink alcohol. The boy has to wait outside because children are not allowed to enter the bars. The men go swimming in a river near Porthcawl, but they don't actually reach their destination. In the evening they cook dinner with a kerosene stove in the open field.

To sum up, the story criticizes careless people who lead their life without any aim.

### **The Last Voyage of the Ghost Ship**

This is a story in which the writer describes the growth of an ordinary boy to an assertive (strong and confident) young man.

The main character of the story is a boy, who once saw a large ship in a March night. The ship was strange as it did not have any lights and did not make any sound. It was moving towards the village. It could not find the correct path in the water because something was broken on it. It hit rocks in the water, broke and sank into the sea. But nobody heard any noise from the ship. The next day the boy did not see anything unusual, so he thought that he had only dreamed about the ship and that it wasn't real.

Exactly one year later during the night, the boy saw the same ship. Now he was sure that he was not dreaming. He ran to his mother and told her about the ship, but she didn't believe him. She thought that he had gone mad. Then she asked a boatman to look after her only son as she had to go to town to buy a chair. The boatman saw nothing except the fish. The boy's mother came from town with an ill-fated (unlucky) chair. She sat on it thinking of her dead husband. Then she died. Now the boy became an orphan. He started stealing to satisfy his hunger.

On the same night in March a few years later, he saw the same ship. He shouted to wake up the villagers to show the ship. But when the people got up, the ship had already broken and sank into the sea. They did not believe him as they saw nothing in the sea. They beat up the boy for disturbing them. The boy was angry at the villagers as they did not believe his words. Now he made a plan to show them the ship next time so that they would believe him.

The following March during night, the boy stole a boat to get near the big ship. When the ship arrived, the boy lit a lamp in his boat and led the ship towards the

village. When it got close to the village, the ship blew its whistle loudly. All the people of the village woke up and came out of their houses. The ship came onto the ground by the village and stopped moving in front of the church. Now all the people in the village saw the ship and believed the boy.

### **God's Grandeur (G.M. Hopkins)**

"God's Grandeur" is a religious poem by G.M. Hopkins. In this poem, the poet praises the greatness of God in the world.

The poet says that the world is filled with the greatness of God and his glory expresses itself in many ways. But, human beings are not paying any attention to his power. Instead, they are following the same worldly path to success without any thought of God's will. They are destroying the nature by doing different bad activities. The earth is now bare as it has lost its beauty. But, the human beings are not sensitive to it. They even don't know whether the soil is soft or hard because they have shoes in their feet.

Hopkins says that though the human beings are trying to destroy the nature, it is never finished. It is because freshness lies at the bottom of things and this freshness never ends. The sun sets in the black west and rises in the eastern sky in the following morning. It is because of God's never-ending power. God is there to protect the world just as the bird broods its young babies with its wings. So, according to the poet, man's commercial activities cannot destroy the power of God.

### **The Tell-Tale Heart (E.A.Poe)**

"The Tell-Tale Heart" is a shocking story composed by E.A. Poe. This story tells us how the narrator commits a crime and how he confesses it.

The narrator of the story had a very strong sense of hearing. He lived in a house, where an old man also lived. The narrator loved the old man and the old man also loved the narrator very much. But the narrator was troubled by a vulture eye of the old man. He could not tolerate it. He thought that the only way to get rid of it was to kill the old man. With that intention, he tried to kill him for seven nights but was not successful. On the 8th night he entered the old man's room with a lantern. When he focused the ray of light at the vulture eye of the old man, he became very angry and jumped to kill him. The old man cried once, but the narrator pressed him with the bed and killed him. After killing him, he hid the dead body under the floor.

The cry of the old man was heard by the neighbors and they informed the police. When the police knocked his door early in the morning, he took them in and put the chairs on the floor over the dead body. He talked to them for a few minutes happily. At that moment he heard a kind of sound. He thought that it was the heart-beat of the old man. He thought that the police also heard the heart-beat. So he revealed his crime before them. He could not hold himself any longer and confessed his crime.

### **Purgatory (W.B. Yeats)**

"Purgatory" is one-act play by W.B. Yeats. In this play, the writer has made use of Christian ideas.

The only two characters of the play are a boy and an old man. Though they are father and son, they don't like each other. In the play, they are in front of an old house, which belonged to the old man's mother, and the old man is telling a story about his mother and father to the boy. The old man's mother was very rich. But she fell in love with her own servant and married him. As he was a drunkard, he wasted all her money involving himself in bad activities. The old man's mother died giving birth to him. His father, in his drunkenness, burnt down the house. The old man got angry with him and so killed him. He then threw his body into the burning house.

The old man believes that his mother's soul is suffering in Purgatory. He thinks it is his duty to release her soul from there. To do so, he thinks he has to stop the cycle of violence that has been started by his own father.

The old man kills his sixteen-year-old-son while he is trying to steal his money. He kills his own son because he doesn't like him to get married and have a son. He thinks any grandson of his will also become a murderer like him and kills his own father and continue the cycle of violence.

The old man believes he has broken the cycle of violence by killing both his father and his son. He believes his mother's soul has been released from Purgatory and has entered into heaven. But, to his woe, his actions make no difference. His mother's soul is still suffering in Purgatory. At last, he cries out to God requesting him to release his mother's soul from there.

## **Hansel and Gretel**

Hansel and Gretel lived with their father and stepmother near a large forest. As the family was very poor, they didn't have enough food to eat. One night the children heard their parents planning to leave them in the forest to save food. While they were going into the forest the next day, Hansel dropped shiny pebbles on the path. The children were left in the heart of forest. However, when it was night the moon made the pebbles shine brightly. The children followed the trail of pebbles and reached their home.

Sometime later there was again lack of food. So the woodcutter and his wife took the children into the forest again. This time Hansel didn't have any pebbles in his pocket, so he dropped small pieces of bread on the path. But the birds ate them all and Hansel and Gretel couldn't find their way home. They were lost in the forest for three days. Then they saw a house, which was made of food. They jumped with happiness at seeing the house and started to eat it. The house belonged to an old witch, who at first welcomed Hansel and Gretel with tasty food. But then she locked Hansel in a small shed and made Gretel do lots of work. The witch wanted to eat Hansel and was waiting till he got fat. However, Gretel killed the witch and rescued her brother.

The children went into the house and took some precious things. Then they tried to find their way home. After a few hours' walk, they came to a big body of water. There was neither a boat nor a bridge to get across. So they asked a duck for help. The duck helped them cross the water.

When they reached home, they became very happy. They knew that their step mother had already died. They gave their father lots of precious things. Now they were rich and lived together in perfect happiness.

## **Gretel (Garrison Keillor)**

"Gretel" by Keillor is Gretel's version of the story put into a modern setting. Here Gretel complains that Hansel and her father didn't tell the true version of the story. She says that Hansel was very weak and that she always had to help him. Her father was not a loving person; he was a drunkard. He was an unpleasant man who wanted to leave them in the forest. Her step mother couldn't do anything without his permission.

Gretel says that leaving children was not necessarily evil. In those days, many parents did it believing that animals, fairies or birds living in the forest would rescue them. Gretel wasn't worried because of such hope.

She also says that Hansel and her father lived comfortably in a great building and Gretel and her stepmother had no house of their own. Now she feels sorry for the witch because she had killed her without a reason and because the witch was after Hansel, not after Gretel.

### **The Boarding House (James Joyce)**

"The Boarding House" is a modern story written by James Joyce. This is a story of youth, in which the writer draws his own experience of growing up in Dublin.

The story moves around Mrs. Mooney and Polly, her daughter. Mrs. Mooney and her husband had a butcher's shop. But after her father's death, her husband started drinking and wasted all of their money. One night he even chased her with a big knife. So Mrs. Mooney left her husband and started a boarding house. In the house lived various kinds of people. Mr. Doran, a young man of 35, also lived in it. He was having a love affair with Polly, Polly's mother knew about the affair but didn't try to stop it. It was because she wanted her daughter to marry Mr. Doran. Finally Mrs. Mooney talked to her daughter about the affair. Polly didn't hide anything; she told her mother everything. Mrs. Mooney was happy about the love affair because he would have to marry her daughter. If he didn't do, he would probably lose his job because everybody knew that he had done something bad. But Mr. Doran didn't want to marry Polly because he liked to be free. Another reason was his family would not like her because she was poorly educated and didn't speak correct English. But he knew if he didn't marry Polly, he would lose his job and have to run away from there.

Mrs. Mooney called Mr. Doran and talked to him about his relationship with Polly. We the readers don't know what they said to each other. But we can guess that Mrs. Mooney told Mr. Doran that he had to marry her daughter and he agreed.

### **Hansel and Gretel (Bruno Bettelheim)**

This is an essay about the hidden meaning of the Hansel and Gretel story. According to Bettelheim, the story is really about the things that go on in children's minds. For children, mother is the source of all food. When they grow up, children must learn to

live separately from their mother. This is why they are left in the forest. But they return home because they are not yet old enough to live separately from their mother.

The children are left in the forest a second time. They try to solve their problems by concentrating only on food. They don't act like human beings but like hungry animals. This is why they eat the house instead of using it for shelter. The house is also a symbol for the mother because she gives food to children.

The story is full of messages. One of them is that poverty makes people selfish. Another message is greed leads to destruction. In the story the witch wants to eat the children who acted like greedy animals. It is only when they think and act like human beings that they manage to escape from the witch. In this way, the witch is the symbol for the mother. At the beginning of life, children get food from their mother. Then the witch's behavior forces the children to start growing up and acting like adults.

The white duck helps Hansel and Gretel cross the water. The bird is a symbol of a new beginning. It carries one child at a time. This shows that a child must learn to live without his/her brothers and sisters.

When Hansel and Gretel return home, they have grown up. They can now help their father. The help they give is symbolized by the jewels. The family is rich not only because they have money but also because Hansel and Gretel have learnt to think and act like adults.

### **I Have a Dream (Martin Luther King)**

"I Have a Dream" is a speech given by Martin Luther King to a large crowd 100 years after the slaves in the USA were free. King says that the constitution of the USA promises that all men are free, but the black Americans are not free and do not have equal rights with the whites. He says the Negroes are asking for freedom and equal rights, but they must ask without using violence. They have to follow the path of non-violence to achieve their goals. King further says that he has a dream that people will decide whether their children are good or bad because of their actions and not because of the colour of their skin. He ends his speech hoping that one day all people will be able to join hands and sing that they are free.



## **Women's Business (Ilene Kantrov)**

"Women's Business" is an essay about some women from the USA who have been successful in business. They were not just business women, however. They did things to make people educated about the issues and problems women were facing. They also did various things to help other people. However, their interest in making money was unusually more important than their interest in improving society. Many of the women used advertisements which were incorrect. For example, Lydia Pinkham, who was in favor of stopping people from drinking alcohol, sold a product that contained a lot of alcohol.

Thesis of the Essay : Business women in the USA tried to help women as well as make money by selling things to them. Their methods of helping, for example through giving advice, helped them sell more products.

## **A Child is Born**

What differences does Greer show between a traditional society and a modern society in matters of pregnancy, child birth and child-bearing in her essay ?

According to Geer, there are many differences between a traditional society and a modern society in the matters of pregnancy, child birth and child bearing. In a traditional society, when a woman is pregnant she is covered with prohibitions and taboos. They help her lessen her pain. Her relatives and husband help her in many ways. All of them increases her sense of security. On the other hand,, in a modern society, the pregnant woman is not cared by her husband and relatives. She has to do everthing herself. In the hospital also, the staff is not co-operative about breast feeding.

In the traditional society, infant and maternal mortality is greater than in modern society. After the birth of the first child, the woman in traditional society is called as the child's mother. But the modern people don't like this practice. Children in traditional society are not born on the desire of the parents but on the desire of other members of the family. But there's no such tendency in modern western society.

In the traditional society, a woman satisfies the desires of her relatives by bearing a child. After she has produced the child, they celebrate her achievement in many ways. When a woman is pregnant, she goes to her mother's house. She feels happy by meeting her mother and relatives. After the birth of the child, whole family helps

her to rear the child. But there's no such system in modern society. There is no one at home to welcome the child and praise the mother for her courage. There's nobody to help her raise the child too.

### **Children Who Wait/Traugot**

The essay presents an interesting account of the change of the trend in the field of adoption in the USA. Before 1960, middle or upper class childless white couples adopted healthy white infants. They wouldn't adopt handicapped children or children above five years. But now the field of adoption has changed a lot. Today many people are happy to adopt these children, who were previously regarded as damaged goods. The factors that are responsible for the changes are civil rights movement, birth control, social science research, legalized abortion and new attitude towards sexual behavior and marriage.

In USA many agencies and social organizations are playing considerable role in search of appropriate parents for the children. Now even the parents have to wait for years to get the children for adoption. Parents have to state their financial condition as well as their family background for getting children. For example, if a child is mentally retarded, a religious family is searched for his adoption. In other words, after series of service and evaluation, attitudes and inclination of both the child and the parents are kept in mind for adoption.

Sometimes the government find it difficult to find people who want to adopt a particular child. In such a case, they put advertisements on TV and in newspapers. These advertisements on TV and in newspapers often help a child find a new home.

### **Women's Business (Illene Kantrov)**

In this essay, the writer paints a portrait of Lydia Pinkham. Then she goes on to tell about other businesswomen who followed her in their business.

Pinkham was an influencing woman of the late 19th century. She advertised her products in the papers. She combined her business with social service. She not only used the advertisement to sell her product but also to support women's rights, temperance and economic reform. She advised women to consult female doctors instead of male ones. She also advised women on diet, exercise, hygiene and her own medicine. She printed testimonials for a range of physical symptoms, and also for infertility, nervousness, hysteria and marital disagreements. Because of her new

methods, she was able to earn money as well as fame in a short period. Her introduction of feminine packaging earned a special place in American business as well as in women's history.

Some other women followed her methods in their business. They were also successful in their field. The field was expanded widely. Though they combined their business with social service, they put profit ahead of other things. In other words, their main concern was to earn profit. Their advertising claims were often false and misleading. So regulatory agencies questioned on their business practices. Some were even forced to take out some of their claims.

## **Composition**

### **Driving in the Dark**

Driving is riskier than other human activities. The narrow roads and bends make our driving insecure. Driving at night carries many chances of accidents and brings bad consequences to living beings. This reality tells that life of human beings on earth is full of uncertainties.

Man drives his life as a vehicle in the dark. The tragic end is not very far to happen yet precaution and patience are required to avoid accidents. Our sense organs may deceive us in carrying out our actions. A simple mistake can end our life while driving in the dark.

### **Essay on "An Outing"**

We were a group of 5 close friends. One day we decided to go to Pokhara to enjoy our holidays. We collected Rs. 1000 from each and hired a taxi from Kathmandu.

We left Kathmandu at 6 in the morning. We stopped the taxi at Mungling and had tea and bread. Ravi, who was sitting beside me, shouted all of a sudden. He said that he had missed a camera at Mungling, but we didn't pay any attention to his words.

We again stopped at Dumre for a few minutes to have our lunch. After the lunch, we continued our journey singing different types of songs. We were still singing when our taxi stopped at Damauli. The green trees and the high hills we saw on our way made us very happy. When we reached Pokhara it was already 7 O' clock. We went to a hotel and passed the night there. The next day we visited the important places of Pokhara. It was our first visit to Pokhara. So, all of us were so happy that our happiness knew no bounds. After staying for two nights, we returned to Kathmandu. Our trip was fruitful to us as it made our minds refreshed.

### **Short questions/answers**

**How did Hansel and Gretel free themselves from the grip of the witch?**

After the witch had heated the oven to bake bread, she told Gretel to crawl in. But she pretended that she did not know how to go in. When the witch got in to show for Gretel, she gave her a push and closed the door. The witch was burnt to death. After

killing the witch, Gretel ran to Hansel and freed him opening the door of the shed. In this way they freed themselves from the witch.

**Mention the three things the old man laments about. Why is he sad about them?**

The old man laments about three things in the poem. They are his power in politics, his youth and his lovers. He is sad about them because he has lost all these things due to his old age.

**How did the witch receive the two children in their first night at her house?**

The witch seemed to be kind at first. When she saw the children, she called them in her house and gave them delicious foods. She also made two clean beds for them. They thought that they were in heaven. In this way, the witch received the two children in their first night at her house.

**What is the reason for which Will Sentry always followed Mr. Franklin?**

Will Sentry always followed Mr. Franklin because he suspected that he would run away with the money collected for the outing.

**Why did Lydia Pinkham first begin to sell her products?**

Lydia Pinkham first began to sell her products to support her family because her husband's real estate business collapsed.

**Give reasons why men are unaware of the greatness of God.**

Men are unaware of the greatness of God because they are concerned only with their work. They don't pay any attention to his command. They have spent their time to become rich.

**Why does Gretel blame her father and brother?**

Gretel blames her brother because he deceived her. She blames her father because he was a drunkard and was in favor of step mother's idea of leaving them in the forest. She also blames them because they lived in luxurious houses whereas she and her mother had no house of their own to live in.

**What do the bird and the expanse of water symbolize in Hansel and Gretel?**

There are many symbols in the story. The bird symbolizes the benevolent powers. The expanse of water symbolizes a transition or a new beginning.

**What does the traveler feel when he touches the dead doe?**

When the traveler sees a dead deer on the road, he stops his car to push it into the river. But when he touches its belly, he comes to know that its baby is still not dead. He becomes sad thinking about the future of the fawn which is alive but never to be born.

**Why was the father not quite willing to accept his wife's proposal to leave the children in the forest?**

The father loved their children very much. He didn't like to be away from their love. He knew what if they were left in the forest, the wild animals would kill them. So, he was not quite willing to accept his wife's proposal to leave the children in the forest.

**Whom does Marsha Traugot refer to as the children who wait?**

Marsha Traugot refers to the homeless children, who are languishing in different foster cares in the USA, as the children who wait. They include black children, handicapped children and children about five years.

**How is Karnali linked economically with the lowland regions to the South?**

People of Karnali are very backward. They depend economically on the lowland regions to the South. They carry their goods to Nepalgunj to sell. After selling their goods, they buy the things that are necessary for them. Some take Silajit with them to sell there and earn some money. Some people also go there to get jobs.

**Give a short account of the life of the people of Karnali.**

The life of the people of Karnali is very difficult. The soil of that place is not fertile. They are involved in various occupations. Some are traders. They carry the goods to Nepalgunj to sell. When they return home they buy some goods and bring the goods with them. As people don't get jobs there, they go to plains in search of jobs. They are very much superstitious. They are not educated. They believe that a bad star may have evil effect on them. So, they try their best to avoid it.

**Which of Lydia E. Pinkham's business methods did later women capitalists adopt for their own enterprises?**

Lydia E. Pinkham had her own business method. She not only advertised her products but also gave advice to women. Like her, other women capitalists offered their customers more than their products. Some gave advice on nutrition and exercise. Like Pinkham, her followers used their images as women to sell more products. Like Pinkham, they mainly served the needs of women. Their business grew out of traditional women's skills and they started their business in order to support their family.

**In what ways did they depart from Pinkham's model?**

Pinkham's followers departed from her business model in many ways. She developed her image as a kind woman, whereas her followers showed their images as fashionable women. Unlike Pinkham, they were not able to combine successfully their marketing effort with the campaign for social and economic change.

**How did the businesswomen differ from their male counterparts? In what ways did they resemble male entrepreneurs of their day?**

These businesswomen differed from their male counterparts in many ways. Unlike their male counterparts, they combined money making activities with social services. They exploited their images as women to promote their products. Their business grew out of traditional women's skills and served mainly women. Unlike the male entrepreneurs, many of them used their profits for social service.

Though they differed in many ways, the businesswomen resembled male entrepreneurs in some ways. They were as clever as men. They would give more emphasis to profit than to social service like males. Their advertising claims were wrong. When they practiced unreasonable means, they were as likely to be cited as businessmen.

**Do you think the reference to the alive but never to be born fawn sentimental?**

Yes, the reference to the alive but never to be born fawn is sentimental and moving. The poet, though this, expresses his emotions deeper than good judgements. At the first impulse, the poet could throw the doe into the river, but he didn't do so. When he knew the doe was pregnant, he could not throw it. There was a tug of war in his mind. This sight is sentimental not only for the poet but also for the readers.

According to Traugot, what changes are transforming the American adoption scene? What factors are responsible for the change?

Until about 1966 middle or upper class childless white couples adopted white infants. They would not adopt handicapped children and the children above five years of age. But now the field of adoption has changed a lot. These days all type of children can be adopted by the parents. The factors responsible for the changes are the civil right movements, birth control, change in social values, social science, research, legalized abortion and new attitude towards sexual behaviour and marriage.

### **How can child find the possible adoptive parents?**

First the adoption agencies look at the list of families listed with them. If there are no likely candidates, the child is registered with the regional or state adoption exchange which distributes a photo and description of the child to all other agencies. Some exchanges hold monthly meetings and also sponsor parties where children, placement workers and prospective parents meet informally. If the match still cannot be made, exchanges and other child welfare organizations publish the child's photo and profiles in the papers. In this way, a child finds the possible adoptive parents.

### **Two Long-Term Problems (Moti Nissani)**

The essay is about two problems that are going to make our lives much worse. These problems are overpopulation and deforestation. The problems are linked because the former causes the latter.

The human population is going up because people are living longer than in the past, and too many children are being born. The increase in population is causing forests to disappear. The world's resources are being used up and the world is becoming much polluted. The problems caused by pollution, like diseases and changes in the world's climate, are getting worse. The air and water are becoming poisonous and many types of plants and animals are disappearing for good.

It is possible to stop the population growth. Women education and family planning can help reduce population growth. The author writes it has happened in Sweden and Germany.

As the population of Nepal grows, forests are cleared to turn the land into farmland. The demand of rich people in the west for beef is also causing forest-land to be changed into grassland for cattle farming. People's demand for wood and paper



products is also causing deforestation. Deforestation then results in flooding, landslides, soil erosion and desertification.

Deforestation can be reduced if the population growth is controlled. For this, education, family planning and changes in the way we use firewood are important. In Nepal, for example, the use of smokeless stoves can reduce the amount of firewood needed.

### **Full Fathom Five Thy Father Lies** **William Shakespeare**

"Full Fathom Five Thy Father Lies" is taken from Shakespeare's play The Tempest. In this play a prince thinks that his father is dead by drowning into sea. So to inform and console the prince about his father's death, this song is sung by a spirit.

The speaker of the poem is the spirit Ariel. He tells the prince Ferdinand that his father had died and his body is under the sea. His bones have now become coral and his eyes have changed into pearls. He also says that no part of his body has disappeared. Rather they have been changed by the sea into something strange and rich. He further says that every hour sea creatures ring his funeral bell.

Shakespeare has presented death in an unusual manner. In the poem death has been presented as something beautiful. For example, the bones of the dead person have been changed into precious corals and the eyes have become pearls. The dead body has been changed into something beautiful and strange. Besides, the sea creatures are ringing the funeral bell from time to time. Thus the poem does not lament death but celebrates it. In this way, the poet has described death as a pleasant experience.

## **Part II**

### **Grammar**

**Practice the following exercises from Work book**

#### **Unit 1 Experience**

#### **LISTING EXPERIENCES AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

Develop the notes below into short paragraphs, listing each person's experiences and achievements, Begin with the sentences given.

1. Brenda Gibbons is just the right person for the job.  
He has taught science at university. He has worked as an industrial chemist for 5 years and has written two books on oil, which are quite considerable. He has had an experience on North Sea oilrig. He was lecturer on energy at Cambridge University in 1980.
2. The new party leader, Andrew Fife, is a man of wide and varied experience. He has worked both as a journalist and as economist. He has been minister in two governments. He has worked as the Chancellor of the Exchequer for four year (from 1974-1978). He had a worldwide travel and he had visited the many heads of state. He has gained good knowledge of variety of customs and behavior of different people and places.
3. At 60, Brian considers that he has not had a very exciting life so far. He has worked for the same job for 30 years. He has never moved from house. He has been living there since his birthday. He has gone abroad once in a day trip. He went to Calais 1965. He has been to London for three times but has never visited the right-club.

## **ASKING ABOUT EXPERIENCES**

Look at the example, and write similar conversations between A and B. B must give brief details about his/her experience.

1. fine/ for a parking offence? (speeding)  
A. Have you ever been fined for a parking offence?  
B. No I haven't, but I have been fined for speeding. They caught me doing 85 mph on the motorway.
2. Steal/ wallet? (umbrella)  
A. Have you ever had stolen a wallet?  
B. No I haven't, but I have stolen an umbrella. I stole it from department store.
3. Trap/ in a lift? (toilet)  
A. Have you ever trapped in a lift?  
B. No I haven't, but I have been trapped in a toilet by unknown people.
4. X-ray/chest? (teeth)  
A. Have you ever had your chest X-rayed?  
B. No I haven't, but I have had my teeth x-rayed last month. I had a serious toothache.
5. throw / out of class? (library)  
A. Have you ever been thrown out of the class?  
B. No I haven't, but I have been thrown out of library when I was fighting with my friend.
6. Mistake/ for a rock star? (TV actor/actress)  
A. Have you ever been mistaken for a star?  
B. No I haven't, but I have been mistaken for a Tv star. When I went to Newroad for shopping, a young lady ran after me asking for my autograph.

## **SUPERLATIVES**

Look at the example, and write about the other topics in the same way.

1. mean people

The meanest person I've ever met was Jack Davies. He used to walk everywhere rather than pay for the bus

2. frightening experiences

The most frightening experiences I've ever had was when I was fallen from the wall of our campus, My 7th & 11th ribs were broken and I found it difficult to move about.

3. stupid mistakes

The most stupid mistake I've ever made was getting marriage in my early twenties. It was difficult for me to maintain the house without job.

4. Uncomfortable beds

The most uncomfortable bed I've ever had was in a remote village during my official trip. When I woke up in the morning I felt difficult to move my body.

5. Boring jobs

The most boring job I have ever done was teaching, I shouted but students didn't follow me for hours and I found difficult to handle the children.

6. Funny films

The funniest film I've ever seen was "Hangama" I saw it 5 times and it was so funny that I used to laugh a lot when I remembered the comedy scenes.

## **HOW MANY TIMES?**

Express each of the sentences below in two other ways.

1. I've only visited Britain once before.

This is only my second visit to Britain

This is only the second time I've visited Britain.

2. This is my first night in a 5-star hotel.

I've never slept in a 5-star hotel before.

This is the first time I've ever slept in a 5-star hotel

3. This is his third stretch in prison.

This is only his second stretch in prison

- This is the third time he has been imprisoned. He has been imprisoned twice before.
4. This is the first time I've worked in travel agent's.  
I've never worked in a travel agency before.  
This is my first job in a travel agency.
5. I've flown in Concorde four times before.  
This is the fifth time I have ever flown in Concorde.  
This is my fifth flight in Concorde.
6. This is only my third attack of flu.  
I've attacked of flu two times before.  
This is the third time I've been attacked by flu.

## UNIT-2

### IDENTIFYING WITH 'LIKE'

**Continue the following remarks with look, sound smell, feel or taste, + like.**

**Example:**

- Surely he's not a manual worker....  
He looks like a businessman to me.
1. Are you sure this is tea?  
It tastes like a coffee to me.
2. I wonder who wrote that music.....  
It sounds like Krishna Hari Baral's to me.
3. He's got a foreign accent.....  
He sounds like a foreigner to me.
4. This material's very soft.....  
It feels like fibre clothe to me.
5. What's that you're cooking?  
It smells like meat to me.
6. They've got very similar faces.  
They look like twins to me.

7. This isn't real leather, is it...?  
It looks like synthetic leather to me.
8. I've got something in my shoe....  
It feels like pebble to me.
9. I don't think you made this cake yourself....  
It tastes like the bakers to me.

### **IMPRESSIONS: SEEM**

The police have found a man unconscious. They don't know who he is, but they have some ideas about him. From the evidence below, say what impressions the police have about the man, using seem.

He's blond, and his clothes have Swedish labels. He's well dressed, and is wearing an expensive ring, He has nicotine stains on his fingers, and some old scars on his face. He's well built, and his hands are very rough, He has a used plane ticket from Amsterdam in his pocket, dated four days ago. He was found in the middle of a park, with a nasty wound at the back of his head.

1. He seems to be heavy smoker.
2. He doesn't seem to have been robbed.
3. He seems to be hit with a heavy rod on the back of his head.
4. He seems to be wounded.
5. He seems to have lot of enemies.
6. He seems to have come from Amsterdam
7. He seems to be wearing an expensive ring.
8. He seems to have been a rich person.
9. He seems to have been travelling a lot.

## **PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

Look in a mirror, and write a description of yourself, Talk briefly about your height, weight and build, and describe your face in detail.

I am in my middle twenties. I'm five feet five inches tall. My weight is 56 Kg. I have got lovely straight blonde hair. I'm slim and a slightly built. I have small dark eyes and a fair complexion. I have got an oval face. I have got thin eyebrows, straight nose full lips and double chin. I have got oily face. Because of that I have some pimples in my face.

## **UNIT 3**

### **RELATING PAST EVENTS**

#### **PREVIOUS EVENTS**

Complete the following sentences using the past perfect tense.

Example

I apologised to him for all the inconvenience I had caused.

1. I took back to the library all the books I had borrowed.
2. I was thoroughly ashamed of the stupid mistake I had made
3. On the application form I had to list all the schools I had attended.
4. I couldn't decide whether to apply for the job I had left
5. He couldn't pay back the money I had lent.
6. He could not pay back the money I had lent.
7. I complained to the examiner about the mark I had scored.
8. I wanted to show her the presents I had bought.
9. I threw away the pieces of the vase that I had broken.

#### **PREVIOUS ACTIVITIES**

Add three sentences about the following people, explaining what they had possibly been doing

structure: subject been+v+ing

1. Jack's eyes were all red.....
  - a. He'd been peeling onions.
  - b. He'd been watching TV for ten hours.
  - c. He'd been reading for the whole night
2. Angela was out of breath.....
  - a. She'd been running for an hours
  - b. She'd been hungry for at 3 days.
  - c. She'd been exercising for the whole morning
3. Peter was covered in dirt.....
  - a. He'd been sweeping the whole house.
  - b. He'd been working in the wheat mill .
  - c. He'd been working in a muddy path.
4. Sheila felt very cold....
  - a. She'd been walking in rain.
  - b. She'd been suffering from fever.
  - c. She'd been climbing the mountain.
5. Michael could not stand up straight...
  - a. He'd been suffering from stomach ache.
  - b. He'd not been eating anything since yesterday.
  - c. He'd been exercising a lot in the gym.

## **RELATIVE CLAUSES**

Join the following sentences together using a non-defining relative clause.

1. Finally brown (Willis had been sharing an office it him) decided to retire.  
Finally Brown, with whom Willis had been sharing an office, decided to retire.
2. Mrs. Aldrich (she was married with two children ) never recovered consciousness.  
Mrs. Aldrich, who was married two children, never recovered cons
3. The old house (the family had lived in it for 300 years) was finally sold.  
The old house in which the family had lived for 300 years was finally sold.



4. Mary noticed that he was wearing her ring (she had lost it five years before).  
Mary notices that he was wearing her ring which she had lost five years before.
5. Nobody liked the eldest son (old lord Banbury had left all his money to him).  
Nobody liked the oldest son to whom old lord Banbury had left all his money
6. He proudly showed me round his house (he had paid \$ 100,000 for it).  
He proudly showed me round his house for which he had paid \$100,000.
7. He became quite fond of Brixton Prison (he had spent so much of his life there).  
He was quite fond of Brixton Prison, where he had spent so much of his life.
8. Harold (she had always been in love with him) finally asked her to marry him).  
Harold with whom she had always he
9. Godfrey (his parents had been in the theater) decided to become an actor himself.  
Godfrey whose parents had been in the theatre decided to become an actor himself.
10. In 1948 ( he was still a student then) he joined the conservative Party.  
In 1948 when he was still a student, then he joined the conservative party.

## UNIT 4

### **IF THERE'S ONE THING.....**

What might Colin say in the situations below? Begin 'If there's one thing.....'

1. Someone's singing in the bath. It's getting on Colin's nerves.  
If there's one thing that gets on my nerves, it's people who sing in the bath.
2. Someone's laughing at Colin. It's infuriating him  
If there's one thing that infuriates me, it's people who laugh at me.
3. Someone's taken Colin's pen without asking. He's angry.  
If there's one thing that makes me angry, it's people who take my pen without asking.
4. It's after midnight, and the people next door are playing loud music, Colin objects to it.  
If there's one thing that makes me to object me, it's people playing loud music next door after midnight.
5. Someone's just spat in the street. Colin is offended.

- If there's one thing that makes me to offend , its people spatting in the street.
6. Colin's just seen someone with purple and green hair. He can't stand this.
- If there's one thing that can't stand me, it's people who see someone with purple and green hair.

## THE WAY

Write three sentences showing your attitude to each of the following, using the way.....

1. sports commentators
  - a. I like the way sports commentators give you the players' background.  
.....(like)
  - b. One thing that annoys me about them is the way they shout too much.....(annoy)
  - c. What I can't stand about them is the way.....(can't stand)
2. Parents
  - a. I dislike the way they object to my decisions.
  - b. One thing that I appreciate about them is the way that they care me.
  - c. What makes me upset about them is the way they change the decision towards us .....(upset)
3. shopkeepers
  - a. I dislike the way the shopkeepers try to cheat us.
  - b. One things I like about them is the way they motivate us.....(like)
  - c. What makes me irritate about them is the way they force to buy something  
.....(irritate)
4. Cats
  - a. I love the way they walk .....(love)
  - b. One thing I get interested about them is the way jump from one place to another. (interest)
  - c. What I hate about them is the way they look. (hate)

## **CHARACTER DEFINITIONS**

What would you expect the following types of people to do ? Write definitions.

1. A considerate person is someone who is careful not to hurt your feelings.....
2. An unreliable person is someone whom you can't trust easily.
3. A stingy person is someone who doesn't buy you a drink.
4. A thick-skinned person is someone who is insensitive to blame.
5. A vain person is someone who has a high opinion of himself/ who lacks proper understanding
6. A sceptical person is someone who doubts what you will tell him.
7. An optimistic person is someone, who always hopes for better things.

## **UNIT 5**

### **DURATION**

#### **HOW LONG.....?**

Ask these people questions with How long.....? Write their answers using the words in brackets.

1. Tim telephoned his father this morning. (five minutes)  
you: How long did you speak to him for?  
Tim: I spoke to him for about five minutes.
2. Jane wrote an essay last night. (two hours)  
you: How long did you spend to write essay ?  
Jane: I spent two hours to write an essay last night
3. Tony plays golf. (four years)  
you: How long will you play golf?  
Tony: I will play golf for four years.
4. William doesn't play the guitar anymore. (two years)

- You: How long did you play the guitar?  
William: I played guitar for two years.
5. Cindy is going away on holiday tomorrow. (three weeks)  
You: How long are you going away on holiday?  
Cindy: I will be away on holiday for three weeks .
6. Eleanor regularly flies to America. (seven hours)  
You: How long does it take to fly to America.  
Eleanor: It takes seven hours to fly to America.
7. Cyril slept well last night. (ten hours)  
you: How long did you sleep last night?  
Cyril: I slept for ten hours last night.
8. Liza has a cold. (three days)  
you: How long have you had a cold?  
Liza: I have had a cold for three days.
9. Mandy is going to drive to the coast this afternoon. (two-hour)  
you: How long are you going to the coast this afternoon?  
Mandy I am going to drive for 2 hours this afternoon.
10. John doesn't live in England any more. (six months)  
You: How long did you live in England?  
John: I lived in England for six months.

## **TIME EXPRESSIONS**

Fill the gaps in the sentences below with for, in, until or by.

1. She studied medicine by in the age of 25.
2. They got the lunch ready by 12.30.
3. He learnt to swim in six weeks.
4. They lived in Newcastle until 1973.
5. My father ran a bookshop for two years.
6. We did all our housework in a couple of hours.
7. We did some housework for a couple of hours.

8. I finished my homework by suppertime.
9. We discussed politics until three in the morning.
10. They reached the top of the mountain in four hours.
11. I borrowed my neighbor's power drill for a few days.
12. He got all the letters typed by four o'clock.
13. The concert was over by half past nine.
14. He saved up \$200 by Easter.
15. I studied French for five years.
16. She became a qualified physiotherapist in twelve months.
17. I dug the garden in a couple of hours.
18. He stayed in bed until lunchtime.

### **GETTING DELAYED**

Continue the following in two ways:

- a. using didn't....for/till
- b. using was.....before.....
1. They were sure they would find the oasis in a few hours (six days)
  - a. but they didn't find it for six days.
  - b. but it was six days before they found it .
2. I was sure I'd finish the crossword in a few minutes (more than half an hour)
  - a. but I didn't finish it for more than half an hour
  - b. but it was more than half an hour before I finished
3. His parents expected him to marry young (48)
  - a. but they didn't marry till 48.
  - b. but he was 48 before he married
4. I meant tomorrow the lawn during the weekend (mid-week)
  - a. but I didn't know the lawn till mid-week.
  - b. but it was mid-week before I mowed the lawn.
5. She thought she would go back home before long (several years)
  - a. but she didn't go back home for several years.

- b. but it was several years before she would go back home.
- 6. Everyone expected the war to be over in a few days (almost a year)
  - a. but it didn't be over for almost a year
  - b. but it almost a year before it was over.

## UNIT 6

### REPORTING

#### **REPORTED SPEECH**

Report the following remarks, beginning He told me.....

1. My father's ill.  
He told me his father was ill.
2. I'll tell her when I see her.  
He told me he would tell her when he saw her.
3. I've been sleeping very badly.  
He told me he had been sleeping very badly.
4. If they're waiting for you, you ought to go.  
He told me if they were waiting for me, I ought to go.
5. The price of petrol is going to go up.  
He told me the price of petrol was going to go up.
6. I'm sure she won't mind if you use the phone.  
He told me he was sure she wouldn't mind if I used the phone.
7. I wasn't invited to the wedding.  
He told me I hadn't been invited to the wedding.
8. I've had my car serviced.  
He told me he had had his car serviced.
9. I'm reading that book you lent me.  
He told me he uses reading that book I went him.

10. They don't play as much tennis as they used to.  
He told me they didn't play as much tennis as they used to .
11. Since they've already got one, there's no point in giving them one.  
He told me since they had already got one, there' was no point in giving them one.
12. You look as if you haven't eaten for weeks.  
He told me I looked as if I hadn't eaten for weeks.

## **REPORTING VERBS: FACTS**

Report each conversation below in two sentences, using the verbs in brackets.

1. Smith: It was you who stole the car, wasn't it ?  
Brown: Nonsense. Of course I didn't.
  - a. Smith accused Brown of stealing the car .....(accuse)
  - b. Brown denied that he had not stolen the car.....(deny)
2. Smith: But your fingerprints were found all over it.  
Brown: I'm innocent, I tell you ! Innocent!
  - a. Smith pointed out that Brown's finger prints had been found all over the car.(printout)
  - b. Brown insisted that he was innocent. (insist)
3. Brown: The owner lent it to me.  
Smith: If you keep on lying, you'll be in trouble.
  - a. Brown claimed that the owner had lent it to him (claim)
  - b. Smith warned Brown he kept on lying he would be in trouble.
4. Brown: Well, all right, I took the car.  
Smith: Look, if you tell us what happened, you won't be prosecuted.  
  
Brown : I had to take it, because someone was following me and use it to escape in.
  - a. Brown admitted that he had taken the car.(admit)
  - b. Smith assured him if he told them what had happened he wouldn't be prosecuted (assure)

- c. Brown explained that he had had to take it because someone had been following him and he had used that to escape in. (explain)

## **REPORTING VERBS: INFLUENCING AND TAKING ACTION**

choose one of the verbs in the list to report each of the remarks below.

promise	advise	suggest	urge
threaten	recommend	insist	beg

1. I can't tell you how important it is for you to give up smoking.  
He urged me to give up smoking.
2. You've got to lend me the money! Oh, please, Please!  
He begged me to lend him the money.
3. Why don't you paint the ceiling yellow?  
He suggested me to paint the ceiling yellow
4. I'll buy you an ice cream if you're good  
He promised me that he would buy / to buy me an ice cream.
5. You should spend a week in Scotland-it's lovely.  
He recommended me to spend a week in Scotland. It's lovely
6. No, I've already told you-I'm going to pay.  
He ring, is ted me to tell him, he was going to pay.
7. You really ought to have your roof repaired, you know.  
He advised me to have my roof repaired .
8. I'll report you to the police if you don't do what I say.  
He threatened me to report to police.  
If I didn't do what he said.



## UNIT 7

### DEDUCTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

#### **MUST, MIGHT/ MAY & CAN'T**

Rewrite the sentences below, using must, can't or might/may.

1. I'm sure they've arrived.  
They must have arrived.
2. I'm sure she's not having lunch.  
She can't be having lunch.
3. Perhaps he didn't hear you.  
He may not have heard you
4. I'm sure it hasn't been snowing.  
It can't have been snowing
5. Perhaps he wasn't telling the truth.  
He may not have been telling the truth.
6. I'm sure you're exhausted.  
He must be exhausted.
7. May be he was delayed.  
He might have been delayed
8. I'm convinced you haven't forgotten my name.  
You can't have forgotten my name
9. I'm sure I was dreaming.  
I must have been dreaming.
10. I'm sure you're imagining things.  
You must be imagining things.
11. It's possible that they're going away.  
They might be going away
12. I'm sure they weren't serious.  
They can't have been serious.

13. Obviously he's been kidnapped.  
He must have been kidnapped
14. Perhaps she's going to ring.  
She may be going to ring.
15. I'm sure they were informed.  
They must have been informed.

## **CONCLUSIONS FROM EVIDENCE**

Draw three different conclusions from each of the following pieces of evidence.

1. There are five bottles of mils on their front door step.
  - a. They must have forgotten to cancel their milk deliveries before they went away.
  - b. They can't have woken up yet.
  - c. There must be some guests staying with them.
2. There are two large suitcases in her car.
  - a. someone must have forgotten to take two suitcases.
  - b. She must have bought a new one.
  - c. They can't be of herself
  - d. She must be going to airport
3. I saw the wheelers coming out of the American Embassy this morning.
  - a. They must have brought in use the wheelers.
  - b. They wheelers can't have been used before.
  - c. They must be bringing wheelers in use. can't be
4. His name isn't in the phone book.
  - a. I must have written his name in my notebook
  - b. I can't have written in my other notebook.
  - c. It must be in my diary.
5. Her coat's on the floor.
  - a. She must have forgotten to take it.
  - b. She can't have left the flat
  - c. She must be somewhere else here.

## **GIVING REASONS FOR DEDUCTIONS**

Explain the following deductions using an if.....sentence.

1. He can't be a soldier-he's not wearing a uniform.  
If he was a soldier, he would be wearing a uniform.
2. There can't be anyone at home-the car's gone.  
If there was someone at home, the car would not have gone.
3. They must be having an argument-they've shut the door.  
If they were not having an argument, they wouldn't have shut the door.
4. She can't have been enjoying herself-she left early.  
If she had been enjoying herself, she would not have left early.
5. He must have been here recently-the kettle's warm.  
If he was not here if he had not been here recently, the kettle would not be warmed.
6. He can't be working at the library- I haven't seen him there.  
If he was working at the library, I could not have seen him there.
7. She must know English-she was listening to the BBC.  
If she didn't know English she would not have been listening to the BBC.
8. They must have got lost-they're not here yet.  
If they had not got lost, they would be here.

## **UNIT 8**

### **ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES**

#### **'EFFECT' VERBS**

Rewrite the sentences about supermarkets below, beginning with the words given. Use an appropriate verb from the list for each answer.

encourage	enable	allow	make it easier
discourage	save	force	make it more difficult

1. People tend to buy more in supermarkets because of the open display.  
The open display encourages people to buy more.
2. People can also steal things more easily because of the open display.  
The open display makes it easier for people to steal things.
3. There's wide range of goods, so you can do all your shopping in one place.  
The wide range of goods enables you to do all your shopping in one place.
4. Some supermarkets use cameras, so that people are less likely to steal things.  
The use of cameras discourages people from stealing things.
5. Most supermarkets have a car park next door, so customers don't have to carry their shopping a long way.  
Having a car park next door saves the customer from carrying their shopping a long way.
6. Supermarkets buy in bulk, so they can sell things at cut prices  
Buying in bulk allows super market to sell things at cut prices.
7. Because supermarkets sell things at cut prices, smaller shops have to lower their prices too.  
The cut prices in supermarkets forces smaller shops to lower their prices too.
8. Because of the competition from supermarkets, it's harder for smaller shops to stay in business.  
The competition from supermarkets makes it more difficult for smaller shops to stay in business.

## **POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ADVICE**

Complete the following sentences with: (a) there's no point/it's not worth (b) might as well.

1. Since they don't appreciate good food anyway.....
  - a. there's no point in cooking them anything special.
  - b. you might as well I heat up something out of a tin.
2. If the theatre never fills up anyway.....
  - a. There is no point in booking the ticket in advance
  - b. You might as well buy a ticket in counter itself.

3. Since you're only going to read the book once.....
  - a. it's not worth in buying that book/it
  - b. You might as well take my book.
4. If they're going to televise the match live.....
  - a. There is no point in going to stadium.
  - b. You might as well watch in TV.
5. Since everyone else will be wearing jeans.....
  - a. There is no point in wearing cotton suit.
  - b. You might as well take a paint of jean.
6. If you're sure the police will find you anyway.....
  - a. There is no point in hiding in longer.
  - b. You might as well (go to him directly.) surrender yourself.

## UNIT 9

### CLARIFYING

#### INFORMATION QUESTIONS

Fill the gaps below with information questions.

1. A: What was the weather like?  
B: It was cold and rather windy.
2. A: Which size of shoes do you take?  
B: I take 36, actually. I've got rather small feet.
3. A : How many time do you brush?  
B: Ooh after every meal, usually.
4. A: What have you got?  
B: I've got a Labrador.
5. A: When are you going to set your hair  
B: I'm going to have it shampooed and set.

6. A: Mr. Coombs left \$20,000 when he died.  
B: Really? Who did inherit it?
7. A: I only took one photo while I was in Rome.  
B: Did you? Where did you take my photo ?
8. A: Ow! think I've been stung.  
B: Really ? Where were you?
9. I've managed to borrow that \$ 100 I need.  
B: Have you? Who has lent it?
10. A: I had a really strange dream last night.  
B: Do you ? What did you see in the dream?
11. A: Sh! I'm listening to the Prime Minister on the radio.  
B: Are you ? What is he saying?

## **INDIRECT QUESTIONS**

Combine the following pairs of sentences into indirect questions.

1. What does he do for a living ? I often wonder.  
I often wonder what he does for a living.
2. Does she like classical music? Can you remember?  
Can you remember whether she likes classical music
3. Where are you going for your holidays? Have you decided yet?  
Have you decided yet where you are going for your holiday.
4. Are you coming tomorrow? I need to know now.  
I need to know if you are coming tomorrow.
5. Did you ever find your camera? I've been meaning to ask you.  
I've been meaning to ask you if you ever found your camera.
6. What crime has he been charged with? Do you know?  
Do you know what crime he has been charged with ?
7. What time does the concert start? I've no idea.  
I've no idea what time the concert starts.

8. Did he look angry? Did you notice?  
Did you notice if he looked angry.
9. What is our brother's name? I've forgotten.  
I've forgotten what your brother name is?

## CHECKING UP

- I. PRESENT TENSE.....IS IT?
- II. PAST TENSE .....WAS IT?
- III. Ask questions beginning Is/Was it.....?, as in the examples.
  1. Excuse me, sir. Did you order three steaks or four?  
Excuse me, sir. Was it three or four steaks that you ordered?
  2. Has your father been helping you with your homework? Or has your mother?  
Is it your father or our mother who's been helping you with your homework?
  3. Do remind me- did we last meet in Paris or Madrid?  
Do remind me-was it in Paris or Madrid that we last met.
  4. I've completely forgotten-do we have to come early tomorrow or the day after?  
Is it tomorrow or the day after that we have to come early?
  5. He's engaged to a Japanese girl, I think, Or maybe she's Chinese.  
Is she Japanese or Chinese girl that she is engaged to ?
  6. Do you grow flowers or vegetables in your garden?  
Is it flowers or vegetable that you grow in your garden?
  7. Did you want to speak to the manager or the assistant manager?  
Was it manager or the assistant manager that you wanted to speak to ?
  8. I can't remember- are you going to London by bus or by train?  
I can't remember is it by bus or by train that you going to London?
  9. John's father own a garage, doesn't he? Or am I thinking of Tony?  
Is it John's father or Tony's who owns a garage?
  10. Can you remind me-are the Spencers arriving on Saturday or Sunday?  
Can you remind me- is it on Saturday or Sunday when the Spencers are arriving?

## **CORRECTING**

Correct the statements below.

1. Charles Dickens was born in Stratford-on-Avon.  
It wasn't Charles Dickens who was born in Stratford-on-Avon. It was Shakespeare.
2. Doctors look after your teeth.  
It isn't a doctor who looks after your teeth. It is dentists.
3. Marco Polo discovered America.  
It wasn't Marco Polo who discovered America-It was Christopher Columbus.
4. The sun causes the tides.  
It isn't sun which causes the tide. It is moon.
5. Democracy started in Italy.  
It wasn't in Italy where democracy started. It was in Athens.
6. Agatha Christie wrote the James Bond stories.  
It wasn't Agatha Christie who wrote the James Bond stories . It was Ian Fleming .
7. India has the largest population in the world.  
It isn't India that has a largest population in the world. It is china.
8. Martin Luther king was assassinated in Dallas.  
It wasn't Martin Luther king who was assassinated in Dallas, It was John Kennedy.

## **UNIT-10**

### **WISHES AND REGRETS**

#### **WISHES**

Imagine you are in the situations below. Write three wishes for each: (a) with would (b) with could (c) with the Past tense.

1. You're in bed with flu.
  - a. If only my temperature would go down.



- b. I wish I could get up.
  - c. I wish there wasn't so much traffic outside.
- 2. You're lost.
  - a. I wish my friend would meet me on the way.
  - b. If only I could find the way.
  - c. I wish I had a map.
- 3. You're out of work.
  - a. I wish somebody would offer me a job.
  - b. If only I could get a job.
  - c. I wish I had a job.
- 4. You're trying to communicate with a foreigner who doesn't speak your language.
  - a. I wish he would understand my language
  - b. If only I could understand this language
  - c. I wish I knew his language
- 5. You're in love.
  - a. I wish he would love only.
  - b. If only I could express my love.
  - c. I wish our parents fixed our marriage.

## **FANTASIZING**

Write short paragraphs beginning as follows:

- 1. It could have any job I wanted, I would be the greatest politician I would fight against racial Prejudice and discrimination. I would sacrifice all the pleasures of my life for the achievement of love, unity and humanity. I would bring drastic change in the field of education.
- 2. If I had six months' paid holiday, I would go to London. I would stand for an hour in London bridge. I would go to Buckingham Palace. I would go to Hyde Park to play hide and seek and then I would observe the rural areas of London.

3. If I only had three months to live, I would go back to my house. I would visit my friends and relatives I would go to Pokhara I would enjoy a lot. I would finish all my money.
4. If I was the Minister of Education, I would change the policy of education, I encourage people to establish different schools and universities. I would bring drastic change in curriculum.

### **COULD HAVE AND NEEDN'T HAVE**

Add two sentences to the remarks below: (a) with could have (b) with needn't have.

1. You didn't tell me you could do electrical repairs.
  - a. You could have mended my radio for me.
  - b. I needn't have taken my radio to the shop to be repaired.
2. I wish I'd known their telephone had been repaired.
  - a. I could have telephoned them
  - b. I needn't have sent them letter.
3. If only you'd told me you were ill.
  - a. I could have taken you to hospital.
  - b. You needn't have gone to hospital alone.
4. I didn't realise I still had \$10 in my pocket.
  - a. I could have brought a packet of biscuits.
  - b. I needn't have borrowed money from my friends.
5. I didn't know I was going to win all that money.
  - a. I could have bought a car.
  - b. I needn't have worked on the road.
6. I had no idea it would be so warm here.
  - a. I could have bought cotton clothes
  - b. I needn't have bought so many sweaters.

## UNIT-11

### EVENTS IN SEQUENCE

#### THE RIGHT ORDER

Write two sentences for each pair of events below, showing that the person did them in the right order.

1. read the instructions/ switch on the machine
  - a. Very sensibly, he read the instructions before he switched on the machine.
  - b. Very sensibly, he didn't switch on the machine until he'd read the instructions.
2. Measure the room/ order the carpet
  - a. Very wisely, he measured the room before he ordered the carpet
  - b. Very wisely, he didn't order the carpet until he had measured the room.
3. Check his answers/ leave the exam room
  - a. Sensibly, he checked the answers before the left he exam room.
  - b. Sensibly, he didn't leave the exam room until he had checked the answer.
4. Have their house decorated/ put it up for sale
  - a. Wisely, they had their house decorated before they put it up for sale.
  - b. Wisely, they didn't put their house up for sale until they had had it decorated.
5. Turn off the electric blanket/ get into bed
  - a. Sensibly, he turned off the electric blanket before he got into bed.
  - b. Sensibly, he didn't get into bed until he had turned off the electric blanket.

#### THE WRONG ORDER

Imagine the people in exercise 2 above did things in the wrong order. write two sentences for each, showing what they did wrong.

1.
  - a. Stupidly, he didn't read the instructions before he switched on the machine.
  - b. Stupidly, he switched on the machine before he'd read the instructions.

2.     a. Foolishly, he ordered the carpet before he had measured the room.  
        b. Foolishly, he didn't measure the carpet before he ordered the blanket.
3.     a. Very unwisely, he didn't his answer before he left the exam room.  
        b. Very unwisely, he left the exam room before he had checked his answer.
4.     a. Rather unwisely, they didn't have their house decorated before they put it up for sale.  
        b. Rather unwisely, they put the house up for sale before they had had it decorated.
5.     a. Very stupidly, he didn't turn off the electric blanket before he got into bed.  
        c. Very stupidly, he got into bed before he had turned off the electric blanket.

## UNIT-12

### COMPARISON

#### **COMPARISONS INVOLVING VERBS**

Express the meanings of the sentences below with another comparative sentence, beginning with the words given.

1.     Those children ought to go to bed much earlier than they do.  
        Those children go to bed much later than they ought to.
2.     He's not supposed to drink quite as much as he does.  
        He drinks much more than he's supposed to .
3.     We hadn't expected them to arrive as early as they did.  
        They arrived much earlier than we had expected them to
4.     I've never been as frightened as I was during that flight.  
        During that flight, I was much more frightened than I have ever been.  
        a. I had thought the room would be more expensive than it actually was. the  
            room was actually cheaper than I had thought it would be.
5.     There are more foreign tourists this year than there have ever been before.  
        There have never been as many foreign tourists they are this year.

6. You didn't need to get up nearly as early as you did.  
You got up much earlier than you needed to.
7. I would have liked to stay longer than I was able to.  
Unfortunately, I couldn't stay as long as I would have liked to.
8. It was quite unnecessary for you to tell them as much as you did.  
You told them much more than it was necessary for you to do so.

## **Part III**

### **Heritage of words**

#### **Poems**

#### **Themes, summaries and model questions**

#### **Traveling Through the Dark** **William Stafford**

##### **Theme:**

“Traveling through the Dark” is composed by William Stafford. He presents that dual responsibilities of anyone is impractical and has high risks. They are likely to face many problems. There are two options: one self-centered and another community-centered. He concludes that one has to make choice between the two, and such choice is always self-centered.

##### **Summary:**

It was dark. The poet was traveling along the road by Wilson River. On his way, he saw a dead deer. He thought it would be better if he threw the deer into canyon. The road was very narrow and his returning would cause more deaths. Thinking of this, he got out of his car and he went towards it. While he dragged for throwing, he saw that she was pregnant. This reality forced him to touch the deer. He felt warmth and knew that her fawn was still alive. It was very difficult for to decide what to do. He looked towards his vehicles. It was aiming its parking light ahead, its engine was continuously purring. He stood there and tried to hear the sound of his friends coming but he could not. He thought for longer about himself and about his friends. He thought at returning also. But, at last, he pushed the deer into the river.

##### **Model Answers**

##### **1. Show how the actions develop in the poem.**

“Travelling through the Dark” is composed by William Stafford. In this poem, he presents both physical and mental actions. The first stanza begins with physical

action but ends with mental action. Traveling through the dark is physical and thinking of rolling into the canyon is mental. In the second stanza, the speaker stumbles back, goes up to her and drags. All these activities are physical. Hence, second stanza is the description of physical actions. Physical actions of the second stanza continue in the third also. The speaker touches the deer's side and knows about the presence of offspring inside. This physical action leads to mental action; he hesitates after he knows its condition. In a confusion what to do further, he stands in the glare of red in the third stanza. Here too, like in the second stanza, we find physical actions. The fourth stanza presents both actions like the first one. The speaker thinks of returning, but finds it impractical. So, he pushes the deer into the river.

## **God's Grandeur**

### **G.M.Hopkins**

#### **Theme:**

God's Grandeur is composed by G.M. Hopkins. He is an English poet. In this poem, he describes the majestic deeds of God. He claims that God is omnipresent (present everywhere) and omnipotent (the most powerful). The good deeds on the earth are also the results of these qualities of God. Even if, human beings continuously destroy nature, it is never spent.

#### **Summary:**

The world is full of the greatness of God. Due to His greatness, the world shines like 'a shook foil'. It gathers to greatness, as it is full of resources. Despite this fact, human beings act adversely. They do not follow the commands of God; rather they function to destroy the world. Earlier generations destroyed the earth and so is the case with the present generation. They act as if they are not rational creatures. Because of their deeds, the earth and so is the case with the present generation, they act as if they are not rational creatures. Because of their deed, the earth has become dry; it has the smell of human beings instead of its natural smell. Indeed the earth has reached to the verge of destruction. Nevertheless, the world does not destroy completely. Because of the freshness that is inside things. Nature keeps on regenerating. The sun sets in the evening only to reappear in the morning. These all happenings are the results of the god's protection. He protects the earth just as a bird broods over the eggs.

The poet is of the opinion that human beings' acts are always directed towards destruction. Knowingly or unknowingly, they destroy. Though human beings

destroy, the nature regenerates because of the omnipresent and omnipotent nature of god.

### **Model Answers**

#### **1. What is the central idea of the poem?**

G.M. Hopkins' sonnet "god's Grandeur" forwards the idea that god is responsible for all the splendid things that happen in earth. Human beings do not use the earth properly. Their activities are always destructive. Because of them, the earth has seared. Bleared and smeared. The earth has lost its natural smell: there is the smell of human beings everywhere. Despite the fact, god is never angry with his creatures. He keeps on providing them with necessary things. Similarly, he provides protection to all the beings just like a bird does to its eggs.

### **Stories**

#### **About Love Anton Chekhov**

##### **About the Writer and the Text**

Anton Chekhov is a Russian dramatist and a short story writer. His short stories deal on the theme of general and upper class in particular. He presents events and situations where the climax shifts towards tragedy. Reader's expectation to see male and female character enjoying happy ending can't be found in the end of the story. 'About Love' deals on the theme of unexpressed love and its consequences upon both lover and beloved. Unexpressed love causes pain in the both parties. When one is in love one should think of happiness or sadness, goodness or badness; the only thing is to think is one should express love clearly.

##### **Summary**

"About Love" presents three dimensional love stories. The first love is of Nikanor and Palegeya, second is of Alyohin and a Russian girl, and the third Alyohin and a



married women Anna. The Love of Luganovich and Anna is one of the third parts. These three stories are the representatives of the three categories of love.

The first story is an example of violent love story. The main character- Nikanor- was drunkard, and interestingly religious minded. In due course of his stay in Alyolin's house, he fell in love with Palegeya. He instated that Palageya married him. Sometime he used to beat her in his intoxicated state to prevent herself from her husband. She used to hide under the bed of Alyohin. Second love-story is the materialistic love. The woman is concerned with the money only. Every time Alyohin held her in his arm, she used to ask for a month's allowance.

Third story, which is the main story, is the unexpressed love (one-sided love). It presents a sequence of events in the life of Alyohin and his attraction towards Anna.

According to the story, Alyohin was a student and his father was a farmer. Therefore, his father spent the amount needed for his study at university. Because of it, he felt in debt. To pay debt Alyohin had no options but to return to his farm and labored hard. However, his desire to live civilized life continued and to fulfill it, he stayed up stairs, read a book, and drank liquor but it did not last long. One night a priest came and drank the whole of his liquor. From that day onwards he started living downstairs and slept on the sledge (small hut).

Before he was here, he was appointed as honorary judge in town. During his period, he came in contact with a Luganovich, who surprisingly invited Alyohin for dinner in his home. When they were having dinner, he got an opportunity to see Anna. From the very first sight, he started to like her. He found her beautiful, impressive and elegant. Hence, his first meeting with the lady reminded an unforgettable event. It was spring when he met her. In the summer, he was in his farm, but the memory of the lady remained. He desired very much to meet, but could not meet until autumn. In autumn, he went to the town where he met with Anna. She showed her worry about Alyohin and expressed wonder at his condition. After the show was over, he went to Anna house, talked with her husband, but returned back as usual without confessing his love for her.

After it he kept on going to her house in his every visit to his town. At Anna's house, he was welcomed cordially and regarded as noble fellow. When he met her, she played piano with him, talked for hours, but their mind remained unexpressed. The Luganoviches sometimes requested him not to hesitate in asking for any kind of help. He also did not hesitate in doing so. In return he brought gifts from the village.

Days passed in the same ways; neither had they expressed love. But he started appearing in the behavior of Anna. She behaved in mocking (smiling) way with Alyohin-at his fault she appreciated him. At last Anna had to go to another place for her mental treatment. When it was the time for Anna's departure, Alyohin entered into the apartment of Anna. There their eyes met which resulted in kissing one another, and expressing their love. However, their reunion did not result into their marriage. Alyohin got down in the next station, and there after they did not meet. This story has a frame. In the beginning the sky is grey and the trees are drenched. The environment is gloomy. In the end, when the Alyohin unloads his heart about love, the shining sun appears, after the rainfall. Alyohin tells this story in between this frame to his two guests: Burkin and Ivan.

### **Questions for further practice:**

- Write a summary of a story 'About Love'.
- Describe the violent love affair between two servants: Nikanor and Palageya?  
Sketch the character of: a) Alyohin b) Anna
- What kinds of love experiences are suggested by Alyohin in 'About Love'?
- Describe Alyohin's experience about love?  
(For further practice go through the textbook questions 'The Heritage of the Words' - page no. 24)

### **Hurried Trip Avoid a Bad Star M. Lilla and C. Bishop Barry**

#### **Theme:**

Hurried trip to avoid a bad star is written by American geographers M. Lilla and C. Bishop Barry. Their essay presents social, economic and educational aspects of karnali region. To present these aspects, they have brought four events in the text- their meeting with a chhetri woman and the people processing silajit, and their encounter cutting down trees and the people of karnali buying and selling things.

#### **Summary:**

The writers and their porters were traveling back to Nepalgunj. The carried baskets filled with medicinal herbs hashish, had-knit sweaters and blankets to sell in Nepalgunj. On their way. They met a Chhetri woman. Who asked them about her

husband. She requested them to send him if they saw him. After their short conversation with her, they continued their journey. At the altitude of 9000 feet. They met some people processing silajit. When they asked for the reason of not processing silajit in sinja, they replied that they wanted to avoid a bad star. The writer and the porters' journey continued after they talked with these people. They had just reached by a forest when they heard the sound of chopping trees. They saw some women cutting down the branches of tree. The trees were almost bare. As they asked the women about possible consequences, they showed their ignorance. Their journey continued after their talk. At last, they reached to Nepalgunj. When they saw people selling and buying cotton clothes, aluminum, ironware, spice, and jewelry. The bazaar was full of the people. The writers got the impression that the life of Karnali will be different if they are not linked to Nepalgunj.

### **Model Answers**

#### **1. Write a paragraph or two to show how Karnali is linked economically with the lowland regions to the south?**

Geographically, Karnali lies to the northern part of our kingdom. As it is made up of very sloppy hills, there are many problems. People do have transportation and other facilities for their better survival. There is no sufficient cultivable land. So, they have to depend on the lowland regions to the south.

People of Karnali cannot sell their products in their localities. To sell their items like medicinal herbs, Hashish, hand-knit sweaters and blankets, they have to go to Nepalgunj. Similarly, they cannot buy goods in their places. For this purpose also, they have to depend upon lowland regions. People of Karnali have to depend upon lowland region for their jobs also. Being undeveloped part, it does not have factories. To earn livelihood, young people have no better options than leaving their places and working in the lowland region.

### **A Story** **Dylan Thomas**

#### **Theme**

“A Story” written by an Irish poet and short writer Dylan Thomas presents events from the perspective of a small boy. The boy narrates those happenings which he

came across in his childhood. His description is full of humor and satire. The age people are shown as if they are stupid stuff. The writer has created the world of absurd people through a boy's narration.

### **Description of the boy's uncle and his wife**

The boy's uncle was tall, big and red-hairy. He used to occupy every inch of his room. He was just like a buffalo squeezed into an airy cupboard. His voice was hoarse. He used to drop food and drink on his waistcoat. His waistcoat looked like a picnic spot recently left by picnic-goers. Another childish behavior of his was to carry whistle under his neck. Whenever he was happy, he blew whistle his wife however was lean and thin. She did not make noise while walking or working. She was hot-tempered. On every weekend. Her anger used to be very high. As she become angry her husband to lift her and keep on the table. She in turn used to hit him with china cup.

### **Summary:**

The boy with his uncle was sitting in their room when the boy's uncle's friends came there. Their coming had the aim of deciding date for outing. They said that they had collected fund and liquor for outing. Afterwards the uncle's friends returned back to their home. The next day they came with the list of names for uncle's acceptance. He read the whole list and accepted all the names. Then there was his wife with china dog. She threatened him that she would go her mother's house if he did not cancel the program. In anger she asked him to choose either her or outing. The uncle said that he preferred outing. On Saturday morning the uncle's wife left house. She had written a note to her husband in which she had asked him to put off shoes before going to bed. At about eight the uncle's friend came to his house with a charabace. They became ready to go for outing. As they drove off. The women of the village peeped out from windows and boys bid them good-bye. No sooner had they crossed the village then they received they drove for sometime and reached to a public house. The uncle asked the boy to look after they charra whereas they went inside. A little later a man came and asked for the way to pub. The boy took the man there, there inside the pub he saw his uncle and his friends drinking breaking the glasses and talking nonsense. The boy did not remain there he was afraid of the situation. Afterwards the uncle and his friends came out and got into the charra. Then after they reached to a river. Where they all got down and played with water. From that time onwards, they forget the idea of porthcrawl. By the evening they reached to place called Hermit's nest. There they decided to rest and enjoy drinking. They drank

so much rum that they could not control their sense. They later made decision to return. On the way home, they rested in a field and sat in a circle. They continued drinking there too.

### **Model Answers**

#### **1. The plan was to go to Porthcawl for the outing. Did they ever reach there? Why?**

The plan of the narrator's uncle and his friends was to reach to porthcawl for the outing. But they could not reach to their destiny because of their habit of drinking. But it does not mean that it was the only one cause for it ; there are many. The first cause was their late departure. It was only at eight o'clock they started their outing. Another cause of it was the late arrival of one of their partners. Because everyone was worried about himself, they moved without counting all heads. But when they knew that one was missing. They could not continue their journey. They returned to receive him. The third and the greatest of the causes as already said is their nature of enjoy drinking a lot. When they reached to mountain sheep. They drank a lot. They did not think of their of their destiny. It was only after the owner informed them of the closing time. They came out though it was already late to reach to porthcawl. No one worried about even after they came out. They thought of playing with water when they reached to river. Hence, they could not reach.

### **The Last Voyage of Ghost Ship** **Gabrial Garica Marqueaz**

#### **Theme:**

The last voyage of ghost ship by Gabriel Garcia Marquez a Colombia novelist presents the development of a boy to a young man. The events depicted however are not in chronological order: the writer has used stream of consciousness technique in the presentation of story.

#### **Summary:**

The boy, who is also main character of the story used to go to sea where he had seen a mysterious ship in his childhood. The ship used to appear when there was darkness and vice versa. The ship was bigger than the village and taller than the steeple of the church. But he could not see the ship in the later years. However the boy didn't stop

going to sea. He had determined to show the existence of ship to the villager after he was beaten on charge of being a liar. After many years he saw the same ship by the harbor. He could not believe his eyes. So until next March he waited to see the same ship. No sooner had he seen the ship than he went home to tell about it to his mother. His mother got angry with him; she advised him to get involved in romance with some lady instead of going to sea. The boy's mother however agreed to go there next march. But unluckily, his mother expired while she was sitting on a chair and thinking about her dead husband. This event made the boy angrier. His determination grew bolder; he wanted to prove the existence of ship to the villager and went towards that location with a lantern. He didn't stop anywhere; he went straight towards his destination. As he reached near the place, he saw the ship again. The ship was moving without any sound. His presence there made the ship disappear. Nonetheless, it reappeared after some time. The boy lit the lantern and showed it towards the ship. As he showed the light, a miracle happened the ship started following him. The boy guided the ship towards the village. At last he took the ship there. The ship blasted as it reached there. The villagers came there running and saw the destruction of ninety thousand champagne glasses. The boy watched the villagers gaping their mouth at the ship

## **The Tell-Tale Heart**

### **Edgar Allan Poe**

#### **Theme:**

Edgar Allan Poe's story The Tell – Tale Heart presents murderous act done by a boy and confessions done later. Poe describe that our heart really can hide the inner reality. Despite desire of secrecy, our heart reveals what there is.

#### **Summary:**

The narrator claims that he is not mad as he could hear things in the heaven, earth and hell. To justify him saint, he confesses dangerous crime he has committed. The narrator and the old man used to reside together; they had very good relationship. The boy used to love the man very much. The old man also used to treat him well. The only thing that irritated the boy was the eye of him. To end the consequences, he went to the old man's room continuously for seven days. But returned, as he could not see the eyes of the man. In the morning he spoke politely and behaved as if nothing had happened. On the eighth nights, he as usual went there with torchlight. He did every thing stealthy and cautiously. Despite it, he happened to

touch tin fastening, which dropped and disturbed the sleep of the man. In desperation, he asked who it was. The boy remained speechless and motionless. A little later his sense brought him the reason that the old man easy asleep again, he aimed the beam towards the old man's eyes. As he saw them, he grew angry. He then, jumped towards the man, dragged the man and pressed his neck with bed. At last, he dismembered the old man's dead body and put it under the plank. After it, he cleaned the place spotlessly clean. It was already four when he finished the task. At four, the three policemen appeared and rang the bell. The boy went there; welcome them brought to his room and took to every nook and corner of his house. The policemen didn't suspect any wrong there. The boy took them to the spot where he had hidden the corpse of the old man. He cordially asked them to sit on the chair, which he had kept there. He sat there just over the plank whereas policeman continued talking with smiling face. The boy, at the mean time, heard sound coming from beneath. He desired to reduce the loudness of the sound. For this purpose, he spoke louder; though it didn't do any good. He felt the sound growing; he felt the policemen's smile as the smile of mockery. It became unbearable for him to keep the reality secret. H thought it better to confess than to hide. Eventually he confessed the crime.

## **Hansel and Gretel Grimm Brothers**

### **Theme:**

Hansel and Gretel by Grimm brothers present a story of a family; which consists of a father, a stepmother and two children. The writers present the psychology of seep mother in very realistic manner. At the same time, he shows that evil force suffers in the end and good force emerges victorious.

### **Summary:**

Once there was a famine in a country, which compelled the step mother to think of leaving the children to the forest. The father yielded to the wish of wife, as she was pigheaded. In the morning, the step mother asked them to get ready to go to the forest. Hansel had collected pebbles as he had heard the conversation of parents the earlier night. As they left their home, the boy dropped pebbles on the way. After walking for some duration, they reached to a spot where the step mother asked the children to wait till they return back. But it was only a trick to leave the children in the forest. At midnight, when they got up, the boy thought of returning to house. He could return successfully with the assistance of pebbles he had dropped. At home they were welcomed by the father though the mother was indifferent. There was another famine in the country, which forced the mother to bring the previous idea

back again. The father accepted despite his unwillingness. The boy, unlike previous time, was unable to collect pebbles as the mother had locked the door from outside. Early in the morning, the children were waked up and given bread. The boy dropped the bread on the way making it crumbs. Unlike before, the parents took them deep into the forest. The children were left there. They wished that their parents would come which didn't happen as they had thought. The children couldn't return back to their house as the breads crumbs had been eaten by birds. They, at last reached to a house made of bread and cakes. As they nibbled from the house, a voice sweetly spoke them to continue. It was a witch, who used to eat children whoever came handy. The witch, on the next day imprisoned the brother and compelled the sister to do laborious deeds. Everyday the witch went there and checked how fat he had become. The boy could deceive her with the help of a bone. As she realized that the lad would never become sedentary, she decided to end the consequence. Early in the morning, she ordered Gretel to fetch water. She had prepared oven to end the brother and sister. As Gretel arrived there, she asked her to be in. Gretel showed ignorance to the way of entering and asked her to demonstrate. No sooner had the witch tried to enter her head then she pushed her into oven and closed it. She then released her brother. They went inside the house and collected treasures. On the way back home, they arrived by a river, which was full of water. The boy asked a duck to help him across the river. As they reached their house after long walk, they saw father who welcomed them happily, but could not find mother as she had died.

## **Gretel Garrison Keillor**

### **Theme:**

Gretel by Garrison Keillor is an interpretation of the story "Hansel and Gretel" from the perspective of a female. The interpreter is Gretel who denies her cowardice in the original story. She claims that the depiction is distorted one.

### **Summary:**

Gretel says that there was an understanding between her and her brother to sell their story to Grimm brothers. They had signed in a contract paper with an agreement to share fifty-fifty of the profit. But unexpectedly, Gretel found the story published the other day totally different order. The story depicts her as coward and her brother as a brave person. She claims the brother was, in reality, a coward not vice versa. It was her brother who wept time and again, and she had to carry him. The portrayal of her father and mother is also distorted. Father was not so kind hearted; he was a drunkard; he liked to watch bull fight. Mother was not cruel in any sense jog the



word. Gretel describes their parents leaving them in the forest as a natural phenomenon of the time. Parents used to leave the children in forest hoping that they will be better cared in forest by frog, raven or saints. She claims that she was not worried when she in the forest, as she had known the reality. At last, she repents for killing the witch, for the witch was not after her; she had wanted to kill Hansel.

## **Essay/ Speech**

### **I Have a Dream Martin Luther King.Jr.**

#### **About the text**

"I have a dream" is a political speech made by martin Luther king. jr. after the independence of black people. Martin Luther forwards the history of America. the problems faced by black people suggestions to his followers. warning to the government and his wishes. he describe apartheid (discrimination on the basis of color) as the extreme point of human cruelty, and demands for its end.

#### **History:**

America was the colony of Great Britain before 1776. When it was declared independent, both black and white people had expected for their freedom and happiness. As expected. white people got access over then whereas black people didn't. They were discriminated and pushed to slums. They were not allowed to travel by any vehicle. Indeed, they had to spend the life of great difficulty. This condition created dissatisfaction among the blacks and they wanted to get civil rights. Martin Luther's speech also represents this sentiment. problems faced by black people:

The Blacks, like the whites, had expected that their situation would change after independence of America. But it did not happen. Even after the independence. the hope of black people was not materialized. They got neither freedom nor happiness. "the check " given to black people was not cashed; it was returned back with the mark insufficient fund. so their condition remained the same. They were not allowed to travel by public vehicle; they were not allowed shelter in any motels; indeed they were not given any rights.

**Problems faced by black people:**

The blacks, like the whites had expected that their situation would change after independence of American. But it did not happen even after the independence. The hope of black people was not Materialized. They got neither freedom nor happiness. "The check" given to black people was not cashed; it was returned black with the mark insufficient fund so their condition remained the same they were not allowed to travel by any public vehicle; they were not allowed shelter in any motels; indeed they were not given any right.

**Suggestions to his followers:**

The present time, according to Martin Luther is the time to rise from the path of segregation to the path of racial justice. As it is the demand of time, no one should try to block the revolt of the blacks for their rights. The revolt would continue unless and until the demands are fulfilled. However, the advice that any means of violence should not be applied. He advised his followers to follow the path of non-violence. He further advised them to use their strength in creative works.

**Warning to the government and his wishes**

He advised his followers to follow on the path of peace. At the same time, he warns the government that there would not be peace if laws are not practiced accordingly. Their moment would shake the foundation of the nation; he wishes for the end of apartheid. He desires for the oasis of freedom in place of bondage. He dreams that the children would not be judged on the basis of their color rather they would be judged on the basis of their intelligence. Moreover, he wishes for the prosperity of both black and white for the prosperity of nation depends on it.

**Some of the dreams made by Jr. Martin Luther King in his speech "I HAVE A DREAM":**

1. He had a dream that one day his nation will rise up and live out with the true meaning of its creed holding the equality of all people living in U.S.
2. He had a dream that one day the hills of Georgia the sons of farmer, slaves(Blacks) and the sons of former slave owners (Whites) will be able to sit together at the table of brotherhood.

3. He had a dream that any children of any color will not be judged on the basis of their color or their skin but by their content or the caliber.
4. He had a dream that every individual will get equal voting rights including their citizenship rights equally in every states.
5. He had a dream that none of the Americans will be judged just by staying in the Ghettos or skyscrapers.
6. He had a dream that any state of U.S will be beyond injustice and oppression but will be transformed into a Oasis of freedom and justice.
7. He had dream that all above situations will be favourable and realistic where little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls and work together as sister and brothers.

## **Women's Business**

### **Illene Kantrov**

#### **Theme:**

Illene Kantrov's essay Women's Business depicts the business activities performed by women. She present her logic that Women's business was related with cosmetic items and the techniques they applied for the production of goods by them were traditional. She presents Lydia Pinkham as the precursor of womens's business. Other women entrepreneurs also followed the path she showed. Though they followed her path, they could hardly become as successful as Lydia.

#### **Summary:**

There was a picture of a lady Lydia Pink ham in a newspaper. Below the picture was an advertisement, which claimed that the company owned by the lady had remedy for a problem of women. The lady, according to the writer, used the techniques of social activism to sell her products. She advised her clients, to consult only female physicians. She suggested the client about diet, exercise and hygiene. Due to the business conduct by her, she could earn huge amount \$200000 in the year 1881. Her success in business made her very famous. She became a folk heroine, the subject of popular songs and jokes.

Other women followed the path shown by Lydia. Like Lydia, her successors. Arch-rivals were Helena Rubinstein and Elizabeth Arden. They printed their beautiful faces in the magazines to advertise their goods. They allured their customers by marrying European aristocrats. They competed in their business. To show their product of high quality, they used women's sentiments as well as the boldness of

gambler. In addition to cosmetics, they opened beauty parlors, sold ready-made clothes, and advised on nutrition. Helena published books on the benefits of eating raw foods; the book became extremely popular. Similarly a black female capitalist also followed the path of Lydia but the technique used by her was quite different. She used sales agents to sell her products. Though the female capitalist followed the path of Lydia, their main aim was to gain personal benefits, in which they could become successful to some extent.

### **The Children Who Wait** **Marsha Traugot**

#### **Summary:**

Marsha Traugot's essay "The children Who Wait" discusses the scene of adoption in American context. There is a dramatic change in the attitude towards adoption. Prior to 1960 people had prejudiced concept towards adoption. After 1960 people's tendency of searching for healthy white children for adoption ended due to various factor. The various factors responsible for the dramatic change are black civil right movement, women's movement and awareness through media campaign. Though there is change in peoples mind, childcare specialists still have problems. Traugot's essay ends with the activities childcare specialist have been doing for proper match of family and the needy child. Summary- MarshaTraugot begins her essay with the picture of Tammy, which has been published in a magazine with the hope that someone would be ready for her adoption. She is five and half years old with the face of Mona Lisa. The writer describes her inadaptable child had she been born before 1960. During that period only white healthy children were considered adaptable. Physically deformed children's were rehired as damaged goods. No one was ready to adopt such children. This view, however, started disappearing after the sixties. People attitude towards them gradually became positive. The change in thoughts was brought by various factors. Traugot mentions black civil right movement, legalization of abortion, change in attitude of the people, and change in government's policy as responsible factors. Black civil rights movement brought sympathetic attitude towards black people. White people started regarding them as humans and treated accordingly. Another responsible factor was women's movement. Because of women's movement they got right to decide on the matter of childbirth in addition to other right. The lady who had to do abortion to maintain her status could live with dignity with her child. No body showed her with index finger. It has the impact in reduction of unwanted children. The third factor responsible for change in attitude is government's policy towards adoption. The government used to emphasize on faster care before the seventies. As they became knowledgeable about the drawbacks, they made change in their policy. Rater than emphasizing on foster care, they tried to find permanent home. Another factor responsible is the role played by social activists.

Their campaign brought not only in attitude of the people but also in their behavior. Though the situation in the present context is favorable, there are still problem in this sector. Activists have to get proper family for destitute child. They need to search suitable family for child. Unlike previous activists, they can't get two-parent family. Instead of searching for two-parent family, they need to evaluate the characteristic of a child and match it with the proper family. To overcome this problem, they hold meetings and discuss about the children and families where they can put them.

## **A Child Is Born** **Germanie Greer**

### **Theme**

A child is born by Germaine Greer discusses on the matter of childbirth and childcare. She shows the differences in between the western society and the eastern society on the subject of the, pregnancy childcare and child rearing. She is of the opinion that the eastern society is better in comparison to western society. In the eastern society, the pregnant woman feels secure in pre-natal as well as post natal activities. This is hardly found in the western society.

### **Summary:**

Childbirth management in the eastern society varies from place to place. the mother are familiar about the way of giving birth to child in such society because they are used to in such customs, they don't feel so much physical and mental tension while giving birth. The approach in eastern society is ritualistic. All the relatives including the husbands remain present during the process of giving birth. It decreases the pain of the mother. Their presence gives a sense of security to her. They create such an environment which make mother feels safe. Nevertheless a chance of death of mother is high in eastern society. In many of the eastern societies, a pregnant woman goes to her mother's house. For example: the writer presents us an example from society of India. In Repute society, the woman goes to mother's house prior to giving birth and after the birth to the child. She is taken care properly. The birth of the child is celebrated with singing and dancing. The pregnant woman is taken care not only by family members but also by the members of the community. It gives her a sense of security and she becomes less worried about giving birth. There is difference in child rearing also. In the eastern society the mother gets respect after she gives birth. She is called by the name of her first child. The newly born child is taken care by all the relatives. The mother has to spend less time in taking care of child. Thus, the

eastern society is better than the western society in the matter of childbirth and childcare.

The eastern society, however is not unaffected by the method of western society. Because of modernization, people in the eastern societies are forced to use modern equipments. The modern equipments certainly have brought changes in the sector: nevertheless they are unable to reduce the anxiety at mother while giving birth. It has become problem in the western society. When a mother realize that there is unlikely to be anyone to celebrate her attempt, she is not certain to bear the problem.

## **Dramas**

### **Purgatory** **William Butter Yeats**

W. B. Yeats "Purgatory" deals on the theme of crime and confession. He presents the predicament of a family; the family whose history is pathetic; present and future is also similar to the past. He shows the spirit suffering because of the wrong deeds of the past. Moreover, he depicts what a person does to relieve the soul from purgatory.

#### **Summary:**

The boy and his father walk on the moonlight night; they are near a ruined house. Pointing towards the house, the old man describes the past of it. The house used to be occupied by his mother and her husband. The mother of the old man had married with the groom of the stable as soon as she met him. The man later turned out to be a drunkard and gambler. Due to drinking and gambling he emptied everything she had. The mother died during giving birth to him. The father continued his misdeed, which at last resulted into the complete destruction of house. Because of fear-the fear of his son becoming greater than him, he didn't send him to school. When he was sixteen, his father burnt down the house. This situation creates anger in the boy. As a result the old man got killed with a knife. The boy then became a peddler. The old man tells his bastard son that the night is the anniversary of mother's wedding. As he finishes telling his son about the past, a shadow appears to which the man can only see. A little later her husband also appears, and they both proceed towards room. The old man objects to the way they go inside. After the incident is over the boy talks about property he has acquired. The bastard son demands for his share in property of his father, which is denied by him. It arises anger in him. As a result he takes moneybag from his father. A quarrel starts between them; the boy gets killed at last with the knife of the old man. The old man, after it, addresses his mother and claims that he has ended the consequences. He hopes that the soul of mother would be purified.

## **Heritage Series: Composition Writing**

- 1. Application letters**
- 2. Paragraph writing**
- 3. Free paragraphs writing**
- 4. Essay writings**

### **Letters of Application for Job**

Letter of application is written when we need a job. The letters written for a job are formal and official but the letter of application for a job are difficult from those of other common official or formal letters. There are also more common features found in the official letters. The letters of application for a job mainly involves:

the heading  
the superscription,  
the salutation,  
the body,  
the ending  
the subscription  
the signature of the applicant and  
the enclosures.

In every application, we have to write about our education present and previous employment, i.e. experience and references. Nowadays C.V. is necessary while writing a letter of application. We have to maintain the following qualities of letters while writing the letter of application for a job;

1. Polite, readable, clear, correct and to point the languages,
2. Normal length (not more a page)
3. No boastful proclamations and self-praising and
4. Sense of having self-confidence.

While writing the first sentences of the first paragraph, the following kinds of sentences are common ones:

1. I am writing to apply for the position of section officer advertised.....
2. I wish to apply for the post of section officer in your office...

3. With reference to your advertisement published in the Rising Nepal, dated 10th June 2009, for the post of section.....
4. I wish to offer myself as a candidate for the post of section officer advertised in the rising Nepal.....
5. I saw your advertisement in The 'Republica' stating that you are looking for a section officer for your company.....
6. In response to your advertisement.....
7. I wish to offer myself as a candidate for the vacancy.....
8. Having seen your advertisement published.....  
I wish to offer my candidacy for the post of secretary advertised.....

The letters of application for a job having three paragraphs are regarded appropriate ones regarding the number of paragraph.

- a. The first or introductory paragraph includes
  - Why writing?
  - Where and how information obtained? and
  - The most important qualification of the applicant for the job(optional).
- b. The second paragraph includes
  - Academic qualification and experience and
  - Determination / promise.
- The last / three paragraph includes

- Formal ending
- Question about something not specified and
- Enclosures

But this is not a hard and fast rule. There can be more than three paragraphs while writing an application.

Look at the following example:

**Write an application for the post of 'Lower Secondary Science Teacher'.**



Kalimati, Kathmandu

15th Feb, 2010

The Principal,

Glorious International School,

Baneshwor, Kathmandu.

Sub: Application for a Lower Secondary level Science teacher.

Sir,

With reference to your advertisement published in 'The Republica', dated 10th June 2009, I wish to apply for the post of Lower Secondary Science teacher. I would like to present the following particulars for your kind perusal and consideration.

I have been teaching as a lower secondary level Science teacher at P.S.B. School for two years since I completed by higher secondary in science from HSEB. As I am guided by the strong zeal to serve my native place, I am determined to serve your institute.

I would be grateful if you kindly provide the opportunity to offer my caliber experience, sincerity and devotion to your institute. My curriculum vitae, testimonials and other documents will tell you about me in detail.

I am looking forward to getting your favorable response as soon as possible.

Yours Faithfully

Anmol Sapkota

**A. Write an application for the post of a shop assistant.**

Samakhushi, Katmandu.

9th February , 2010.

The Proprietor

National Book Center

Katmandu

I am a Nepali citizen living at present in Katmandu. Through the advertisement published in The Katmandu Post on February 7, I came to know that your shop is in need of a shop assistant. As I posses require qualification I wish to apply for it.

My qualifications are as follows: I passed S.L.C. with distinction from boarding school in 2057. After S.L.C., I joined Swaraswati College and passed first year with first division. At present I am preparing for the exam of second year.

I have got good working knowledge about dealing with customers. A year before I had worked as a shop assistant in Bidhyarthi Pustak Bhandar. I have good command over English and Hindi. I can hand books and customers properly.

I look forward to hearing from you. If I am called for interview, I would be present with original certificates. I would try my best to satisfy the need of your shop and the demand of customers if I am selected.

Yours Faithfully  
Binaj Sapkota

**B. You are now living in one of the flats you visited, write a letter to a friend describing what it's like living there and what the people there are like.**

Samakhushi, Kathmandu.

5th March, 2009

Dear friend,

Rameh

It was a great pleasure to read your letter dated February 2003. I am grateful for the gift you sent and express my sincere thanks for the description of your locality. Your description really fascinated me.

The flat I visited is suitable for students. The location, environment and facilities properly match with any student's wish. The rooms have central heating system in addition to water and communication facilities. The building has only two stories, the second of which is occupied by the owner. As they seem peaceful, there is unlikely to be disturbance.

The flat is however quite far from college. So, it is likely to compel me to walk daily for nearly thirty minutes. The second drawback of the flat is there are shops away from it. I have to walk approximately seven minutes even to bring vegetables.

Despite these shortcomings, I think the flat suitable for my purpose.

Hope that you get knowledgeable about my intended residence and colleagues.  
Please convey my Namaste to your parents and family. Expecting a letter soon from you, I wish to end.

With best wishes  
Birat Sapkota

**C. You've just joined a multi-national class in a summer school. The teacher asks you to introduce yourself to the other students, and to say something about yourself. What do you say?**

“It is a great pleasure to introduce myself among colleagues, who have come here with high aims. I would like to extend my thanks to our respected teacher. I am John Thapa from Katmandu. I did my school level in the year 2001 from Banasthali School, which is situated near Balaju Industrial State. At present I am waiting for the result of exam, which was held in last November. I am fond of playing football in addition to singing songs and playing musical instruments. I prefer excursion during vacation. I wish to make friends who can truly be helpful in need. I hate people, who accompany to other only for personal benefits. Regarding culture and country, I am of the opinion that they should be in everyone's heart.  
Thank you!”

**D. What thing in particular: impress you? Embarrass you? Terrify you? Fascinate you? Offend you? Amuse you? Write a paragraph.**

The world is full of so many things that they create different moods in me. I like numerous things extremely, but few things really upset me. People who speak several languages impress me very much. I like the way they can switch their tongue so easily. I find people who talk about themselves embarrassing, for them nothing is more important than themselves. I get terrified with unreliable people, as they desire to let other people down. I find optimistic people fascinating, for they never expect bad things to happen. People who smoke in restaurants offend me. I get amused with gullible people, as they believe whatever is said to them.

**E. write paragraph describing each of the followings. a. beggars, b. nudist**

**Beggars**

Beggars really annoy me. They occupy any place they like, especially crowd places. It not only hinders the beauty of the city but also destroys the fame of the city. Police personals have to chase them time and again. This scene really disturbs any rational being. I find beggars irritating. They cling to the people and beg as if they are recently born puppies. Sometime they disturb tourists by begging. They defame Nepalese people's identity. Moreover they terrify me. Every time I see them I try to be away from them. Many of the beggars are involved in criminal activities. Some of them get involved in murder activities also. People use them in petty interests like smuggling. I object to the way they show they show their wonder fresh every day. If there is anything that I can't stand it is people who prefer to beg instead of earning their livelihood by working.

**Nudists**

Nudists shock me very much, as they do not keep to social codes. Human beings are regarded as the most developed as they can live with the code established by the society codes is to put on clothes. As nudists do not think it necessary to put on clothes. I find them uncivilized. I think they are the beasts in human form. I find embarrassing. When walking with relatives their appearance compels me to hide my face. Fathers walking with their daughters should hide their face worth shame. I get terrified with nudists, as they are likely to create disorder in society. Their nakedness might result into the increment of sex violence in society. I object to the way they advocate about the benefits of being naked. I find their logic ridiculous. I don't think that it does any benefit. If there is one thing that gets on my nerve it is people who can't have behave themselves as human.

**Topics For Further Practice:**

Advantages/disadvantages of

- Television
- Studying in Foreign Country
- Cell phones (Mobiles)
- Advertisements
- Internet or Web

**Other topics:**

- Living in urban or rural area
- Peace Education
- Politicians
- Police Description about the robber that robbed in your or in your neighbor's house
- Most interesting event in your college life/ in school life
- Most interesting event of your childhood

**F. Develop the following into a paragraph describing your reaction.****a. I found that TV documentary very interesting.**

That TV documentary really appealed me. I found the subject matter truly fascinating and I liked the way the director has treated the subject matter. He is successful in presenting the bitter reality of rustic people living in karnali region. The exploitation to poor people depicted in the bitter reality of rustic people living in karnali . the exploitation to poor people depicted in the documentary shocked me much. The anchor's presentation impressed me. I found his voice properly matching with the demand of subject. The language used in the documentary was interesting. Photographer's skill was very praiseworthy. The way he has used lights matches with the subject matter. His use of dark light for serious atmosphere and bright light for gay atmosphere is really interesting. But the thing I found most impressive is the way the documentary dared to present such important aspect of the people who are considered most backward. If there is any TV documentary that I have liked most it is none other than karnali ko serophero.

**G. Write a paragraph describing a dental appointment that took longer than expected.**

Appointments, especially clinical, are always tiresome and tedious. One has to wait beyond expectation to get a short advice. To avoid such a problem. I had enlisted my name two weeks before. I had expected that there would be no trouble in seeing dentist in time. I had been to clinic warily in the morning hopping to get appointment before eight, but as it happened I didn't see any sign of doctor till eight. I had intended to have mine checked in time , but unfortunately my turn didn't come till half eight. There were, according to receptionist thirty patients enlisted before mine. Truly speaking. It was eleven before I arrived to my home.

**H. To what extent can you judge people's characters from their faces? What other things can tell you what people's characters are like ?**

People's character can be determined, to some extent, with some aspects of the person's many people find it impossible thing to but I don't suppose so. After observing a person's facial appearance minutely, I can determine nature of the person. If the person's if the person's nose is crooked. Such person is egotistical. S/he has high opinion about him/her. other people's for them are nothing in comparison to themselves. People with broad forehead are generally thoughtful. They have the tendency of thinking seriously before they do any work. They like to get involved in the observation of natural beauty. They are intellectual. Quick thinking and imaginative, but wish to know excessively about others people's activities. People having double chin are skeptical. They suspect on the character of others. Many of them are single minded and serious.

Along with appearance, other aspects like the way one talks. The way one walks can be helpful in knowing a person. People who put clothes carelessly never worry about what other think about them. Such people are interested only in merrymaking and enjoyment. Quite contrarily, people who always wear clean clothes are interested in showing their superiority. They have high opinion about themselves. Other aspect like talking also tells what a person is like. Nevertheless exception works in some cases.

**Letter to the Editor**

**1. Write a letter to a newspaper saying how you feel about the growing use of computer in our daily life.**

Samakhusi, Katmandu

16th March, 2010

The Editor

The Kathmandu Times

Katmandu

Sir,

I would be grateful if my article on the context of this modern changing world of

innovation is published in your small column of newspaper. I hope millions of readers will advantage from this article.

The following is my view on the growing use of computer in our daily lives.

Computer has become essential part of human life in the present world.

Consequence, the users have been increasing day by day. Whether one is doing official or personal work, one prefers to use computer life, without computer, has become almost unimaginable. No doubt computer makes our task easier; it enables people to work efficiently and it prevents people from working in weather extremes. Undoubtedly it has made communication easier efficient and less time consuming.

Nevertheless, computer do have reverse side too. Excess use of computer results into the loss of eyesight in the long run. Computer brings sex and violence in screen.

Which result into the increment of sex violence. Teenagers utilize computer in such a way that their mind get corrupted mind crosses social norms and values. Eventually such deeds are sure to bring social disorder. Moreover it makes people lazy and unsocial as they wish to spend much of their time with computer.

Computers do have advantages as well as disadvantages. Surely, advantages that people can get greater than disadvantages. If people use computers wisely, they can reduce disadvantages.

Sincerely Yours

Birat Sapkota

**2. Write a short article for a magazine entitled ‘keeping a dog in a flat’  
Samakhushi, kathmandu**

10th March, 2010.

The editor,

The Katmandu post

Anam Nagar

I have forwarded this article with the hope that it will be published in your magazine. Keeping a dog in a flat is very difficult job though numerous prefer to do it. One who desires for it at least should have knowledge of what, how and why. Otherwise, keeping a dog in a flat is a troublesome job.

The owner should have knowledge on what he has to do. The first essential task is to teach the puppy about the time and place of doing excretion in teaching. Training is

however not all in all. A good owner should know the way to taking care of dog. Dogs usually like flesh, so they should be fed with meat. Dogs should be vaccinated against various disease. Otherwise they might cause rabies, which is very dangerous. Despite the fact that training and caring are time a member of difficult the it keeps our house safe from burglars and unwanted visitors. Hope that my article would be given a place.

Faithfully Yours  
Anmol Sapkota

**Topics For Further Practice :**

- a) Strike and Its impact
- b) Non-practical Students
- c) Peace in Education
- d) Crime and Conflict
- e) Human Rights
- f) Political parties and the constitution
- g) Crisis of security
- h) Climate change
- i) Computer education social evils in your society

( For further details look at the handouts-4 provided in the class)

**Free composition Practice**

**1. Someone ask you ‘have you ever been hurt in a fight’? what do you say?**

Truly speaking, I don’t like to get involved in fighting, for I am peace loving. Despite my nature, I had been hurt very badly during union’s election in college. It was the year 1999 and the time was 6pm. The election result had only been announced even a clash started between the winners and losers I was in the college premises just watching the events in surprise. Suddenly stones started flying from all the directions. In no time police arrived there and started ‘lathi charge’. I attempted hard to get out of the place but all went in vain. A police man charged ‘lathi’ at my back. Though I tired to convince that I was not involved, he charged for the second time. His behavior really irrigated me. In my anger, I caught his lathi and tired to seize. We struggled for sometime. At last, I could take it away from his hand. As I



became successful in doing so, I charged the policeman with it. I think I charged for more than five times over his head. In my sixth attempt, I heard the sound of tear gas gullet blasting. I was really afraid of it. I threw the stick on the ground and tried to be away from there. But my attempt went in vain as I kept a lathi hitting continuously over my head. In no time I lost my consciousness over my head. In no time I lost my consciousness. When I was conscious, I was in hospital bed. Around me were my relatives watching at me. This is the only one time I have been hurt in a fight.

## **Essay Writing:**

### **1. Essay on advantages and disadvantages of computer.**

Great advancement in the field of science and technology has resulted into the invention of numerous devices, which have made our life easy and comfortable. Among the devices, which are widely used in the present time, is computer. Indeed computer has become a basic need of modern people. There is a symbol of modernity. Despite this fact computer like other devices has pros and cons. Having computer certainly has disadvantages but there are some good aspects of it too. Computers are useful in business, in education and home. The use of computer has reduced time span of many works. Any work can be done sitting in a place and pressing few keys. It has enabled people to know happenings of the world shortly after it happens. Computer has made it easier for people to communicate in addition to saving time and money. Formerly, operating business used to be totally manual work. Because of payments to be made for workers, goods used to be costly. The use of computer has surely reduced cost of goods. Moreover, a chance of miscalculation is very less if done with computer than with a human brain. The use of computer in education sector has brought changes in the age-old teaching materials. Availability of materials allows teachers to use them for effective educating. As in business and education computer is useful at home. Leisure time of family members does not become a burden. They can sit at a place and spend time watching any movies they like. Computer puts a stop to writing letters, posting them and waiting for the reply. Needless to say computer has numerous advantages. Nonetheless it has disadvantages too. Use of computer results in unemployment as computer can perform the duty that might need nearly six to seven workers. Unemployment is likely to result in crimes. Continuous work with computer causes loss of eyesight in the long run. Internet, which is widely used to see pornographic scenes, corrupts the mind of teenagers. Due to it, sex- violence increases rapidly. Computer has direct

impact on culture of any nation. The eventual impact of computer in society is uncertain, but they are likely to cause total disorder in society. Computer has disadvantages, but advantages are not less. Faults are not inherent: they are man made. As defects are man-made, they can be reduced and computer can be used for the benefits of human beings.

**Some Topics for Further Practice:**

1. Gender Education
2. Future Developments in World Population
3. Role of youths in Nation Building.
4. Nepal Tourism Year-2011
5. Nepal Tourism Year-2011: Prospects and Challenges
6. Multiple Intelligence
7. Peace Education
8. Practicality/ Practical Students
9. Economic Challenges in the World
10. Inter-Cultural Communication
11. Strike and Its impact in our Education
12. Environmental Pollution
13. Natural Disaster
14. Human Rights
15. Technical Education
16. Culture

**Traveling Through the Dark**  
**William Stafford**

**Theme:**

“Traveling through the Dark” composed by William Stafford presents dual responsibilities of any person has possibility of facing: one self-entered and another community-centered. By the end, he moralizes that one has to make choice between the two, and such choice is also ways self-centered.

**Summary:**

It was dark and the poet was traveling along the road by Wilson River. On the way, he saw a dead deer. He thought it would be better if he threw the deer into canyon because the road was very narrow and his returning would cause more deaths. Thinking of throwing, he got down from his car. And he went towards the deer. While the deer. While he dragged for the purpose of throwing, he saw that she was

pregnant. This reality forced him to touch the deer's side. He felt warmth and knew that her fawn was still alive. Consequently, he found difficulty in deciding. He looked towards his vehicles. It was aiming its parking light ahead, its engine was continuously purring. He stood there and tried to hear the sound of his friends coming but he could not. He thought for longer about himself and about his friends. He thought of returning also. But, at last, he pushed the deer into the river.

### **Model Answers**

#### **1. Show how the action develops stanza by stanza?**

William Stafford's poem "Traveling through the Dark" presents both physical and mental actions. The first stanza begins with physical action but ends with mental action. Traveling through the dark is physical and thinking of rolling into the canyon is mental. In the second stanza, the speaker stumbles back, goes up to her and drags. All these activities are physical. Hence, second stanza is the description of physical actions. Physical actions of the second stanza continue in the third also. The speaker touches the deer's side and knows about the presence of offspring inside. This physical action leads to mental action; he hesitates after he knows its condition. Not knowing what to do further, he stands in the glare of red in the third stanza. Here too, like in the second stanza, we find physical actions. The fourth stanza presents both actions like the first one. The speaker thinks of returning, but finds it impractical. So, he pushes the deer into the river.

### **God's Grandeur** **G.M.Hopkins**

#### **Theme:**

God's Grandeur by an English poet G.M. Hopkins describes the majestic deeds of God. He claims that God is omnipresent (present everywhere) and omnipotent (the most powerful). The good deeds on earth are also the results of these qualities of God. Though human beings continuously destroy nature, it is never spent.

#### **Summary:**

The world is full of the greatness of God. Due to His greatness, the world shines like 'a shook foil'. It gathers to greatness, as it is full of resources. Despite this fact,

human beings act adversely. They don't follow the commands of God; rather they function to destroy the world. Earlier generations destroyed the earth and so is the case with the present generation. They act as if they are not rational creatures. As a result of their deeds, the earth and so is the case with the present generation, they act as if they are not rational creatures. As a result of their deed, the earth has become dry; it has the smell of human beings instead of its natural smell. Indeed the earth has reached to the verge of destruction. Nevertheless, the world is not completely destroyed. Because of the freshness that is inside things. Nature keeps on regenerating. The sun sets in the evening only to reappear in the morning. These all happenings are the results of the god's protection. He protects the earth just like a bird broods over the eggs.

The poet is of the opinion that human beings acts are always directed towards destruction: knowingly or unknowingly they destroy though human beings destroy, the nature regenerates because of the omnipresent and omnipotent nature of god.

### **Model Answers**

#### **1. What is the central idea of the poem?**

G.M. Hopkins' sonnet "god's Grandeur" forwards the idea that god is responsible for all the splendid things that happen in earth. Human beings do not use the earth properly. Their activities are always destructive. Because of them, the earth has seared. Bleared and smeared. The earth has lost its natural smell: there is the smell of human beings everywhere. Despite the fact, god is never angry with his creatures. He keeps on providing them with necessary things. Similarly, he provides protection to all the beings just like a bird does to its eggs.

### **Section : B**

#### **Story**

#### **About Love Anton Chekhov**

##### **About the Writer and the Text**

Anton Chekhov is a Russian dramatist and a short story writer. His short stories deal on the theme of general and upper class in particular. He presents events and

situations where the climax shifts towards tragedy. Reader's expectation to see male and female character enjoying happy ending can't be found in the end of the story. 'About Love' deals on the theme of unexpressed love and its consequences upon both lover and beloved. Unexpressed love causes pain in the both parties. When one is in love one should think of happiness or sadness, goodness or badness; the only thing is to think one should express love clearly.

### **Summary**

"About Love" presents three dimensional love stories. The first love is of Nikanor and Palegeya, second is of Alyohin and a Russian girl, and the third Alyohin and a married woman Anna. The Love of Luganovich and Anna is one of the third parts. These three stories are the representatives of the three categories of love.

The first story is an example of violent love story. The main character- Nikanor- was drunkard, and interestingly religious minded. In due course of his stay in Alyohin's house, he fell in love with Palegeya. He instated that Palegeya married him. Sometime he used to beat her in his intoxicated state to prevent herself from her husband. She used to hide under the bed of Alyohin.

Second love-story is the materialistic love. The lady is concerned with the money only. Every time Alyohin held her in his arm, she used to ask for a month's allowance.

Third story, which is the main story, is the unexpressed love (one-sided love). It presents a sequence of events in the life of Alyohin and his attraction towards Anna. According to the story, Alyohin was a student and his father was a farmer. Therefore, his father spent the amount needed for his study at university. Because of it, he felt in debt. To pay debt Alyohin had no options but to return to his farm and labored hard. However, his desire to live civilized life continued and to fulfill it, he stayed up stairs, read a book, and drank liquor but it did not last long. One night a priest came and drank the whole of his liquor. From that day onwards he started living downstairs and slept on the sledge (small hut).

Before he was here, he was appointed as honorary judge in town. During his period, he came in contact with a Luganovich, who surprisingly invited Alyohin for dinner in his home. When they were having dinner, he got an opportunity to see Anna. From the very first sight, he started to like her. He found her beautiful, impressive and elegant. Hence, his first meeting with the lady reminded an unforgettable event. It was spring when he met her. In the summer, he was in his farm, but the memory of the lady remained. He desired very much to meet, but could not meet until autumn. In autumn, he went to the town where he met with Anna. She showed her worry about Alyohin and expressed wonder at his condition. After the show was over, he went to Anna house, talked with her husband, but returned back as usual without confessing his love for her.

After it he kept on going to her house in his every visit to his town. At Anna's house, he was welcomed cordially and regarded as noble fellow. When he met her, she played piano with him, talked for hours, but their mind remained unexpressed. The

Luganovichs sometimes requested him not to hesitate in asking for any kind of help. He also did not hesitate in doing so. In return he brought gifts from the village. Days passed in the same ways; neither had they expressed love. But he started appearing in the behavior of Anna. She behaved in mocking (smiling) way with Alyohin-at his fault she appreciated him. At last Anna had to go to another place for her mental treatment. When it was the time for Anna's departure, Alyohin entered into the apartment of Anna. There their eyes met which resulted in kissing one another, and expressing their love. However, their reunion did not result into their marriage. Alyohin got down in the next station, and there after they did not meet. This story has a frame. In the beginning the sky is grey and the trees are drenched. The environment is gloomy. In the end, when the Alyohin unloads his heart about love, the shining sun appears, after the rainfall. Alyohin tells this story in between this frame to his two guests: Burkin and Ivan.

**Questions for further practice:**

- Write a summary of a story 'About Love'.
- Describe the violent love affair between two servants: Nikanor and Palageya?
- Sketch the character of: a) Alyohin b) Anna
- What kinds of love experiences are suggested by Alyohin in 'About Love'?
- Describe Alyohin's experience about love?

**(For further practice go through the textbook questions 'The Heritage of the Words'- page no. 24)**

## **Hurried Trip Avoid a Bad Star**

### **M. Lilla and C. Bishop Barry**

**Theme:**

Hurried trip to avoid a bad star is written by American geographers M. Lilla and C. Bishop Barry. Their essay presents social, economic and educational aspects of karnali region. To present these aspects, they have brought four events in the text- their meeting with a chhetri woman and the people processing silajit, and their encounter cutting down trees and the people of karnali buying and selling things.

**Summary:**

The writers and their porters were traveling back to Nepalgunj. They carried baskets filled with medicinal herbs hashish, hand-knit sweaters and blankets to sell in Nepalgunj. On their way. They met a Chhetri woman. Who asked them about her husband. She requested them to send him if they saw him. After their short

conversation with her. they continued their journey. At the altitude of 9000 feet. They met some people processing silajit. When they asked for the reason of not procession silajit in sinja, they replied that they wanted to avoid a bad star. The writer and the poters journey continued after they talked with these people. They had just reached by a forest when they heard the sound of chopping trees. They saw some women cutting down the branches of tree. The trees were almost bare. As they asked the women about possible consequences. They showed their ignorance. Their journey continued after their talk. At last, they reached to Nepalgunj. When they saw people selling and buying cotton clothes, aluminum, ironware, spice, and jewelry. The bazaar was full of the people. The writers got the impression that the life of karnali will be different if they are not liked to Nepalgunj.

### **Model Answers**

#### **1. Write a paragraph or two to show how karnali is linked economically with the lowland regions to the south?**

Geographically, karnali lies to the northern part of our kingdom. As it is made up of very sloppy hills, there are many problems. People do have transportation and other facilities for their better survival. There is no sufficient cultivable land. So, they have to depend on the lowland regions to the south.

People of karnali cannot sell their products in their localities. To sell their items like medicinal herbs. Hashish, had-knit sweaters and blankets, they have to go to Nepalgunj. Similary, they cannot buy goods in their places. For this purpose also, they have to depend upon lowland regions. People of Karnali have to depend upon lowland region for their jobs also. Being undeveloped part, it does not have factories. To earn livelihood, young people have no better options than leaving their places and working in the lowland region.

### **A Story** **Dylan Thomas**

#### **Theme**

“A Story” written by an Irish poet and short writer Dylan Thomas presents events from the perspective of a small boy. The boy narrates those happenings which he came across in his childhood. His description is full of humor and satire. The age people are shown as if they are stupid stuff. The writer has created the world of

absurd people through a boy's narration.

**Description of the boy's uncle and his wife.**

The boy's uncle was tall, big and red-hairy. He used to occupy every inch of his room. He was just like a buffalo squeezed into an airy cupboard. His voice was hoarse. He used to drop food and drink on his waistcoat. His waistcoat looked like a picnic spot recently left by picnic-goers. Another childish behavior of his was to carry whistle under his neck. Whenever he was happy, he blew whistle his wife however was lean and thin. She did not make noise while walking or working. She was hot-tempered. On every weekend. Her anger used to be very high. As she become angry her husband to lift her and keep on the table. She in turn used to hit him with china cup.

**Summary:**

The boy with his uncle was sitting in their room when the boy's uncle's friends came there. Their coming had the aim of deciding date for outing. They said that they had collected fund and liquor for outing. Afterwards the uncle's friends returned back to their home. The next day they came with the list of names for uncle's acceptance. He read the whole list and accepted all the names. Then there was his wife with china dog. She threatened him that she would go her mother's house if he did not cancel the program. In anger she asked him to choose either her or outing. The uncle said that he preferred outing. On Saturday morning the uncle's wife left house. She had written a note to her husband in which she had asked him to put off shoes before going to bed. At about eight the uncle's friend came to his house with a charabace. They became ready to go for outing. As they drove off. The women of the village peeped out from windows and boys bid them good-bye. No sooner had they crossed the village then they received they drove for sometime and reached to a public house. The uncle asked the boy to look after they charra whereas they went inside. A little later a man came and asked for the way to pub. The boy took the man there, there inside the pub he saw his uncle and his friends drinking breaking the glasses and talking nonsense. The boy did not remain there he was afraid of the situation. Afterwards the uncle and his friends came out and got into the charra. Then after they reached to a river. Where they all got down and played with water. From that time onwards, they forget the idea of porthcrawl. By the evening they reached to place called Hermit's nest. There they decided to rest and enjoy drinking. They drank so much rum that they could not control their sense. They later made decision to returned back. On the way home, they rested in a field and sat in a circle. They continued drinking there too.



## **Model Answers**

### **1. The plan was to go to Porthcawl for the outing. Did they ever reach there? Why?**

The plan of the narrator's uncle and his friends was to reach to porthcawl for the outing. But they could not reach to their destiny because of their habit of drinking. But it does not mean that it was the only one cause for it ; there are many. The first cause was their late departure. It was only at eight o'clock they started their outing. Another cause of it was the late arrival of one of their partners. Because everyone was worried about himself, they moved with out counting all heads. But when they knew that one was missing. They could not continue their journey. They returned to receive him. The third and the greatest of the causes as already said is their nature of enjoy drinking a lot. When they reached to mountain sheep. They drank a lot. They did not think of their of their destiny. It was only after the owner informed them of the closing time. They came out though it was already late to reach to porthcawl. No one worried about even after they came out. They thought of playing with water when they reached to river. Hence, they could not reach.

## **The Last Voyage of Ghost Ship Gabrial Garica Marqueaz**

### **Theme:**

The last voyage of ghost ship by Gabriel Garcia Marquez a Colombia novelist presents the development of a boy to a young man. The events depicted however are not in chronological order: the writer has used stream of consciousness technique in the presentation of story.

### **Summary:**

The boy, who is also main character of the story used to go to sea where he had seen a mysterious ship in his childhood. The ship used to appear when there was darkness and vice versa. The ship was bigger than the village and taller than the steeple of the church. But he could not see the ship in the later years. However the boy didn't stop going to sea. He had determined to show the existence of ship to the villager after he was beaten on charge of being a liar. After many years he saw the same ship by the harbor. He could not believe his eyes. So until next March he waited to see the same ship. No sooner had he seen the ship than he went home to tell about it to his mother. His mother got angry with him; she advised him to get involved in romance with some lady instead of going to sea. The boy's mother however agreed to go there next

march. But unluckily, his mother expired while she was sitting on a chair and thinking about her dead husband. This event made the boy angrier. His determination grew bolder; he wanted to prove the existence of sjip to the villager and went towards that location with a lantern. He didn't stop anywhere; he went straight towards his destination. As he reached near the place, he saw the ship again. The ship was moving without any sound. His presence there made the ship disappear. Nonetheless, it reappeared after some time. The boy lit the lantern and showed it towards the ship. As he showed the light, a miracle happened the ship started following him. The boy guided the ship towards the village. At last he took the ship there. The ship blasted as it reached there. The villagers came there running and saw the destruction of ninety thousand champagne glasses. The boy watched the villagers gaping their mouth at the ship

## **The Tell – Tale Heart**

### **Edgar Allan Poe**

#### **Theme:**

Edgar Allan Poe's story The Tell – Tale Heart presents murderous act done by a boy and confessions done later. Poe describe that our heart really can hide the inner reality. Despite desire of secrecy, our heart reveals what there is.

#### **Summary:**

The narrator claims that he is not mad as he could hear things in the heaven, earth and hell. To justify him saint, he confesses dangerous crime he has committed. The narrator and the old man used to reside together; they had very good relationship. The boy used to love the man very much. The old man also used to treat him well. The only thing that irritated the boy was the eye of him. To end the consequences, he went to the old man's room continuously for seven days. But returned, as he could not see the eyes of the man. In the morning he spoke politely and behaved as if nothing had happened. On the eighth nights, he as usual went there with torchlight. He did every thing stealthy and cautiously. Despite it, he happened to touch tin fastening, which dropped and disturbed the sleep of the man. In desperation, he asked who it was. The boy remained speechless and motionless. A little later his sense brought him the reason that the old man easy asleep again, he aimed the beam towards the old man's eyes. As he saw them, he grew angry. He then, jumped towards the man, dragged the man and pressed his neck with bed. At last, he dismembered the old man's dead body and put it under the plank. After it, he cleaned the place spotlessly clean. It was already four when he finished the task. At four, the three policemen appeared and rang the bell. The boy went there; welcome them bought to his room and took to every nook and corner of his house. The policemen didn't suspect any wrong there. The boy took them to the spot where he had hidden the corpse of the old man. He cordially asked them to sit on the chair,

which he had kept there. He sat there just over the plank whereas policeman continued talking with smiling face. The boy, at the mean time, heard sound coming from beneath. He desired to reduce the loudness of the sound. For this purpose, he spoke louder; though it didn't do any good. He felt the sound growing; he felt the policemen's smile as the smile of mockery. It became unbearable for him to keep the reality secret. He thought it better to confess than to hide. Eventually he confessed the crime.

## **Hansel and Gretel Grimm Brothers**

### **Theme:**

Hansel and Gretel by Grimm brothers present a story of a family; which consists of a father, a stepmother and two children. The writers present the psychology of step mother in very realistic manner. At the same time, he shows that evil force suffers in the end and good force emerges victorious.

### **Summary:**

Once there was a famine in a country, which compelled the step mother to think of leaving the children to the forest. The father yielded to the wish of wife, as she was pigheaded. In the morning, the step mother asked them to get ready to go to the forest. Hansel had collected pebbles as he had heard the conversation of parents the earlier night. As they left their home, the boy dropped pebbles on the way. After walking for some duration, they reached to a spot where the step mother asked the children to wait till they return back. But it was only a trick to leave the children in the forest. At midnight, when they got up, the boy thought of returning to house. He could return successfully with the assistance of pebbles he had dropped. At home they were welcomed by the father though the mother was indifferent. There was another famine in the country, which forced the mother to bring the previous idea back again. The father accepted despite his unwillingness. The boy, unlike previous time, was unable to collect pebbles as the mother had locked the door from outside. Early in the morning, the children were waked up and given bread. The boy dropped the bread on the way making it crumbs. Unlike before, the parents took them deep into the forest. The children were left there. They wished that their parents would come which didn't happen as they had thought. The children couldn't return back to their house as the bread crumbs had been eaten by birds. They, at last reached to a house made of bread and cakes. As they nibbled from the house, a voice sweetly spoke them to continue. It was a witch, who used to eat children whoever came handy. The witch, on the next day imprisoned the brother and compelled the sister to do laborious deeds. Everyday the witch went there and checked how fat he had become. The boy could deceive her with the help of a bone. As she realized that the lad would never become sedentary, she decided to end the consequence. Early in the

morning, she ordered Gretel to fetch water. She had prepared oven to end the brother and sister. As Gretel arrived there, she asked her to be in. Gretel showed ignorance to the way of entering and asked her to demonstrate. No sooner had the witch tried to enter her head then she pushed her into oven and closed it. She then released her brother. They went inside the house and collected treasures. On the way back home, they arrived by a river, which was full of water. The boy asked a duck to help him across the river. As they reached their house after long walk, they saw father who welcomed them happily, but could not find mother as she had died.

## **Gretel**

### **Garrison Keillor**

#### **Theme:**

Gretel by Garrison Keillor is an interpretation of the story "Hansel and Gretel" from the perspective of a female. The interpreter is Gretel who denies her cowardice in the original story. She claims that the depiction is distorted one.

#### **Summary:**

Gretel says that there was an understanding between her and her brother to sell their story to Grimm brothers. They had signed in a contract paper with an agreement to share fifty-fifty of the profit. But unexpectedly, Gretel found the story published the other day totally different order. The story depicts her as coward and her brother as a brave person. She claims the brother was, in reality, a coward not vice versa. It was her brother who wept time and again, and she had to carry him. The portrayal of her father and mother is also distorted. Father was not so kind hearted; he was a drunkard; he liked to watch bull fight. Mother was not cruel in any sense jog the word. Gretel describes their parents leaving them in the forest as a natural phenomenon of the time. Parents used to leave the children in forest hoping that they will be better cared in forest by frog, raven or saints. She claims that she was not worried when she in the forest, as she had known the reality. At last, she repents for killing the witch, for the witch was not after her; she had wanted to kill Hansel.

**Part: 3**  
**Heritage Series**  
**GradeXII**  
**HSEB-2010(2067)**

**Section C**

**Essay/ Speech**

**I Have a Dream**  
**Martin Luther King.Jr.**

**About the text**

"I have a dream" is a political speech made by martin Luther king. jr. after the independence of black people. Martin Luther forwards the history of America. the problems faced by black people suggestions to his followers. warning to the government and his wishes. he describe apartheid (discrimination on the basis of color) as the extreme point of human cruelty, and demands for its end.

**History:**

America was the colony of Great Britain before 1776. When it was declared independent, both black and white people had expected for their freedom and happiness. As expected. white people got access over then whereas black people didn't. They were discriminated and pushed to slums. They were not allowed to travel by any vehicle. Indeed, they had to spend the life of great difficulty. This condition created dissatisfaction among the blacks and they wanted to get civil rights. Martin Luther's speech also represents this sentiment. problems faced by black people:

The Blacks, like the whites, had expected that their situation would change after independence of America. But it did not happen. Even after the independence. the hope of black people was not materialized. they got neither freedom nor happiness. "the check " given to black people was not cashed; it was returned back with the mark insufficient fund. so their condition remained the same. they were not allowed to travel by public vehicle; they were not allowed shelter in any motels; indeed they were not given any rights.

**Problems faced by black people:**

The blacks, like the whites had expected that their situation would change after independence of American. But it did not happen even after the independence. The hope of black people was not Materialized. They got neither freedom nor happiness. "The check" given to black people was not cashed; it was returned black with the mark insufficient fund so their condition remained the same they were not allowed to travel by any public vehicle; they were not allowed shelter in any motels; indeed they were not given any right.

**Suggestions to his followers:**

The present time, according to Martin Luther is the time to rise from the path of segregation to the path of racial justice. As it is the demand of time, no one should try to block the revolt of the blacks for their rights. The revolt would continue unless and until the demands are fulfilled. However, the advice that any means of violence should not be applied. He advised his followers to follow the path of non-violence. He further advised them to use their strength in creative works.

**Warning to the government and his wishes**

He advised his followers to follow on the path of peace. At the same time, he warns the government that there would not be peace if laws are not practiced accordingly. Their moment would shake the foundation of the nation; he wishes for the end of apartheid. He desires for the oasis of freedom in place of bondage. He dreams that the children would not be judged on the basis of their color rather they would be judged on the basis of their intelligence. Moreover, he wishes for the prosperity of both black and white for the prosperity of the nation depends on it.

**Some of the dreams made by Jr. Martin Luther King in his speech "I HAVE A DREAM":**

1. He had a dream that one day his nation will rise up and live out with the true meaning of its creed holding the equality of all people living in U.S.
2. He had a dream that one day the hills of Georgia the sons of farmer, slaves(Blacks) and the sons of former slave owners (Whites) will be able to sit together at the table of brotherhood.
3. He had a dream that any children of any color will not be judged on the basis of their color or their skin but by their content or the caliber.
4. He had a dream that every individual will get equal voting rights including their citizenship rights equally in every states.

5. He had a dream that none of the Americans will be judged just by staying in the Ghettos or skyscrapers.
6. He had a dream that any state of U.S will be beyond injustice and oppression but will be transformed into a Oasis of freedom and justice.
7. He had dream that all above situations will be favourable and realistic where little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls and work together as sister and brothers.

## **Women's Business**

### **Illene Kantrov**

#### **Theme:**

Illene Kantrov's essay Women's Business depicts the business activities performed by women. She present her logic that Women's business was related with cosmetic items and the techniques they applied for the production of goods by them were traditional. She presents Lydia Pinkham as the precursor of womens's business. Other women entrepreneurs also followed the path she showed. Though they followed her path, they could hardly become as successful as Lydia.

#### **Summary:**

There was a picture of a lady Lydia Pink ham in a newspaper. Below the picture was an advertisement, which claimed that the company owned by the lady had remedy for a problem of women. The lady, according to the writer, used the techniques of social activism to sell her products. She advised her clients, to consult only female physicians. She suggested the client about diet, exercise and hygiene. Due to the business conduct by her, she could earn huge amount \$200000 in the year 1881. Her success in business made her very famous. She became a folk heroine, the subject of popular songs and jokes.

Other women followed the path shown by Lydia. Like Lydia, her successors. Arch-rivals were Helena Rubinstein and Elizabeth Arden. They printed their beautiful faces in the magazines to advertise their goods. They allured their customers by marrying European aristocrats. They competed in their business. To show their product of high quality, they used women's sentiments as well as the boldness of gambler. In addition to cosmetics, they opened beauty parlors, sold ready-made clothes, and advised on nutrition. Helena published books on the benefits of eating raw foods; the book became extremely popular. Similarly a black female capitalist also followed the path of Lydia but the technique used by her was quite different.

She used sales agents to sell her products. Though the female capitalist followed the path of Lydia, their main aim was to gain personal benefits, in which they could become successful to some extent.

## **The Children Who Wait**

### **Marsha Traugot**

#### **Summary:**

Marsha Traugot's essay "The children Who Wait" discusses the scene of adoption in American context. There is a dramatic change in the attitude towards adoption. Prior to 1960 people had prejudiced concept towards adoption. After 1960 people's tendency of searching for healthy white children for adoption ended due to various factor. The various factors responsible for the dramatic change are black civil right movement, women's movement and awareness through media campaign. Though there is change in peoples mind, childcare specialists still have problems. Traugot's essay ends with the activities childcare specialist have been doing for proper match of family and the needy child. Summary- MarshaTraugot begins her essay with the picture of Tammy, which has been published in a magazine with the hope that someone would be ready for her adoption. She is five and half years old with the face of Mona Lisa. The writer describes her inadaptable child had she been born before 1960. During that period only white healthy children were considered adaptable. Physically deformed children's were rehired as damaged goods. No one was ready to adopt such children. This view, however, started disappearing after the sixties. People attitude towards them gradually became positive. The change in thoughts was brought by various factors. Traugot mentions black civil right movement, legalization of abortion, change in attitude of the people, and change in government's policy as responsible factors. Black civil rights movement brought sympathetic attitude towards black people. White people started regarding them as humans and treated accordingly. Another responsible factor was women's movement. Because of women's movement they got right to decide on the matter of childbirth in addition to other right. The lady who had to do abortion to maintain her status could live with dignity with her child. No body showed her with index finger. It has the impact in reduction of unwanted children. The third factor responsible for change in attitude is government's policy towards adoption. The government used to emphasize on faster care before the seventies. As they became knowledgeable about the drawbacks, they made change in their policy. Rater than emphasizing on foster care, they tried to find permanent home. Another factor responsible is the role played by social activists. Their campaign brought not only in attitude of the people but also in their behavior. Though the situation in the present context is favorable, there are still problem in this sector. Activists have to get proper family for destitute child. They need to search suitable family for child. Unlike previous activists, they can't get two-parent family.



Instead of searching for two-parent family, they need to evaluate the characteristic of a child and match it with the proper family. To overcome this problem, they hold meetings and discuss about the children and families where they can put them.

## **A Child Is Born** **Germanie Greer**

### **Theme**

A child is born by Germaine Greer discusses on the matter of childbirth and childcare. She shows the differences in between the western society and the eastern society on the subject of the, pregnancy childcare and child rearing. She is of the opinion that the eastern society is better in comparison to western society. In the eastern society, the pregnant woman feels secure in pre-natal as well as post natal activities. This is hardly found in the western society.

### **Summary:**

Childbirth management in the eastern society varies from place to place. The mothers are familiar about the way of giving birth to child in such society because they are used to in such customs, they don't feel so much physical and mental tension while giving birth. The approach in eastern society is ritualistic. All the relatives including the husbands remain present during the process of giving birth. It decreases the pain of the mother. Their presence gives a sense of security to her. They create such an environment which makes mother feel safe. Nevertheless a chance of death of mother is high in eastern society. In many of the eastern societies, a pregnant woman goes to her mother's house. For example: the writer presents us an example from society of India. In Repute society, the woman goes to mother's house prior to giving birth and after the birth to the child. She is taken care properly. The birth of the child is celebrated with singing and dancing. The pregnant woman is taken care not only by family members but also by the members of the community. It gives her a sense of security and she becomes less worried about giving birth. There is difference in child rearing also. In the eastern society the mother gets respect after she gives birth. She is called by the name of her first child. The newly born child is taken care by all the relatives. The mother has to spend less time in taking care of child. Thus, the eastern society is better than the western society in the matter of childbirth and childcare.

The eastern society, however is not unaffected by the method of western society. Because of modernization, people in the eastern societies are forced to use modern equipments. The modern equipments certainly have brought changes in the sector: nevertheless they are unable to reduce the anxiety at mother while giving birth. It has become a problem in the western society. When a mother realizes that there is unlikely to be anyone to celebrate her attempt, she is not certain to bear the problem.

## Section : D

### Drama

#### **Purgatory** **William Butter Yeats**

W. B. Yeats "Purgatory" deals on the theme of crime and confession. He presents the predicament of a family; the family whose history is pathetic; present and future is also similar to the past. He shows the spirit suffering because of the wrong deeds of the past. Moreover, he depicts what a person does to relieve the soul from purgatory.

#### **Summary:**

The boy and his father walk on the moonlight night; they are near a ruined house. Pointing towards the house, the old man describes the past of it. The house used to be occupied by his mother and her husband. The mother of the old man had married with the groom of the stable as soon as she met him. The man later turned out to be a drunkard and gambler. Due to drinking and gambling he emptied everything she had. The mother died during giving birth to him. The father continued his misdeed, which at last resulted into the complete destruction of house. Because of fear-the fear of his son becoming greater than him, he didn't send him to school. When he was sixteen, his father burnt down the house. This situation creates anger in the boy. As a result the old man got killed with a knife. The boy then became a peddler. The old man tells his bastard son that the night is the anniversary of mother's wedding. As he finishes telling his son about the past, a shadow appears to which the man can only see. A little later her husband also appears, and they both proceed towards room. The old man objects to the way they go inside. After the incident is over the boy talks about property he has acquired. The bastard son demands for his share in property of his father, which is denied by him. It arises anger in him. As a result he takes moneybag from his father. A quarrel starts between them; the boy gets killed at last with the knife of the old man. The old man, after it, addresses his mother and claims that he has ended the consequences. He hopes that the soul of mother would be purified.

## **Part: 4**

### **Heritage Series**

#### **GradeXII HSEB-2010(2067)**

### **Compositon**

#### **Composition Writing**

- Application letters
- Paragraph writing
- Free paragraphs writing
- Essay writings

#### **Letters of Application for Job**

Letter of application is written when we need a job. The letters written for a job are formal and official but the letter of application for a job are difficult from those of other common official or formal letters. There are also more common features found in the official letters. The letters of application for a job mainly involves

- the heading
- the superscription,
- the salutation,
- the body,
- the ending
- the subscription
- the signature of the applicant and
- the enclosures.

In every application, we have to write about our education present and previous employment, i.e. experience and references. Nowadays C.V. is necessary while writing a letter of application. We have to maintain the following qualities of letters while writing the letter of application for a job;

1. Polite, readable, clear, correct and to point the languages,
2. Normal length (not more a page)
3. No boastful proclamations and self-praising and
4. Sense of having self-confidence.

**While writing the first sentences of the first paragraph, the following kinds of sentences are common ones:**

- a. I am writing to apply for the position of section officer advertised.....
- b. I wish to apply for the post of section officer in your office...
- c. With reference to your advertisement published in the Rising Nepal, dated 10th June 2009, for the post of section.....
- d. I wish to offer myself as a candidate for the post of section officer advertised in the rising Nepal.....
- e. I saw your advertisement in The 'Republica' stating that you are looking for a section officer for your company.....
- f. In response to your advertisement.....
- g. I wish to offer myself as a candidate for the vacancy.....
- h. Having seen your advertisement published.....
- i. I wish to offer my candidacy for the post of secretary advertised.....

**The letters of application for a job having three paragraphs are regarded appropriate ones regarding the number of paragraph.**

- a. The first or introductory paragraph includes
  - Why writing?
  - Where and how information obtained? and
  - The most important qualification of the applicant for the job(optional).
- b. The second paragraph includes
  - Academic qualification and experience and
  - Determination / promise.
- c. The last / three paragraph includes
  - Formal ending
  - Question about something not specified and
  - Enclosures

**But this is not a hard and fast rule. There can be more than three paragraphs while writing an application.**

**Look at the following example:**

**Write an application for the post of 'Lower Secondary Science Teacher'.**

Kalimati, Kathmandu

15th Feb, 2010

The Principal,

Glorious International School,

Baneshwor, Kathmandu.

Sub: Application for a Lower Secondary level Science teacher.

Sir,

With reference to your advertisement published in 'The Republica', dated 10th June 2009, I wish to apply for the post of Lower Secondary Science teacher. I would like to present the following particulars for your kind perusal and consideration.

I have been teaching as a lower secondary level Science teacher at P.S.B. School for two years since I completed by higher secondary in science from HSEB. As I am guided by the strong zeal to serve my native place, I am determined to serve your institute.

I would be grateful if you kindly provide the opportunity to offer my caliber experience, sincerity and devotion to your institute. My curriculum vitae, testimonials and other documents will tell you about me in detail.

I am looking forward to getting your favorable response as soon as possible.

Yours Faithfully

Anmol Sapkota

**A. Write an application for the post of a shop assistant.**

Samakhushi, Katmandu.

9th February , 2010.

The Proprietor

National Book Center

Katmandu

I am a Nepali citizen living at present in Katmandu. Through the advertisement published in The Katmandu Post on February 7, I came to know that your shop is in need of a shop assistant. As I posses require qualification I wish to apply for it.

My qualifications are as follows: I passed S.L.C. with distinction from boarding school in 2057. After S.L.C., I joined Swaraswati College and passed first year with first division. At present I am prepairing for the exam of second year.

I have go

good working knowledge about dealing with customers. A year before I had worked as a shop assistant in Bidhyarthi Pustak Bhandar. I have good command over English and Hindi. I can hand books and customers properly.

I look forward to hearing from you. If I am called for interview, I would be present with original certificates. I would try my best to satisfy the need of your shop and the demand of customers if I am selected.

Yours Faithfully

Binaj Sapkota

**B. You are now living in one of the flats you visited, write a letter to a friend describing what it's like living there and what the people there are like.**

Samakhushi, Kathmandu.  
5th March, 2009  
Dear friend,  
Rameh

It was a great pleasure to read your letter dated February 2003. I am grateful for the gift you sent and express my sincere thanks for the description of your locality. Your description really fascinated me.

The flat I visited is suitable for students. The location, environment and facilities properly match with any student's wish. The rooms have central heating system in addition to water and communication facilities. The building has only two stories, the second of which is occupied by the owner. As they seem peaceful, there is unlikely to be disturbance.

The flat is however quite far from college. So, it is likely to compel me to walk daily for nearly thirty minutes. The second drawback of the flat is there are shops away from it. I have to walk approximately seven minutes even to bring vegetables.

Despite these shortcomings, I think the flat suitable for my purpose.

Hope that you get knowledgeable about my intended residence and colleagues.

Please convey my Namaste to your parents and family. Expecting a letter soon from you, I wish to end.

With best wishes  
Birat Sapkota

**C. You've just joined a multi-national class in a summer school. The teacher asks you to introduce yourself to the other students, and to say something about yourself. What do you say?**

It is a great pleasure to introduce myself among colleagues, who have come here with high aims. I would like to extend my thanks to our respected teacher. I am John Thapa from Katmandu. I did my school level in the year 2001 from Banasthali School, which is situated near Balaju Industrial State. At present I am waiting for the result of exam, which was held in last November. I am fond of playing football in addition to singing songs and playing musical instruments. I prefer excursion during vacation. I wish to make friends who can truly be helpful in need. I hate people, who accompany to other only for personal benefits. Regarding culture and country, I am of the opinion that they should be in everyone's heart.

Thank you!

**D. What thing in particular: impress you? Embarrass you? Terrify you? Fascinate you? Offend you? Amuse you? Write a paragraph.**

The world is full of so many things that they create different moods in me. I like numerous things extremely, but few things really upset me. People who speak several languages impress me very much. I like the way they can switch their tongue so easily. I find people who talk about themselves embarrassing, for them nothing is more important than themselves. I get terrified with unreliable people, as they desire to let other people down. I find optimistic people fascinating, for they never expect bad things to happen. People who smoke in restaurants offend me. I get amused with gullible people, as they believe whatever is said to them.

**E. write paragraph describing each of the followings. a. beggars, b. nudist**

#### **Beggars**

Beggars really annoy me. They occupy any place they like, especially crowd places. It not only hinders the beauty of the city but also destroys the fame of the city. Police personals have to chase them time and again. This scene really disturbs any rational being. I find beggars irritating. They cling to the people and beg as if they are recently born puppies. Sometime they disturb tourists by begging. They defame Nepalese people's identity. Moreover they terrify me. Every time I see them I try to be away from them. Many of the beggars are involved in criminal activities. Some of them get involved in murder activities also. People use them in petty interests like smuggling. I object to the way they show they show their wonder fresh everyday. If there is any thing that I can't stand it is people who prefer to beg instead of earning their livelihood by working.

#### **Nudists**

Nudists shock me very much, as they do not keep to social codes. Human beings are regarded as the most developed as they can live with the code established by the society codes is to put on clothes. As nudists do not think it necessary to put on clothes. I find them uncivilized. I think they are the beasts in human form. I find embarrassing. When walking with relatives their appearance compels me to hide my face. Fathers walking with their daughters should hide their face worth shame. I get terrified with nudists, as they are likely to create disorder in society. Their nakedness might result into the increment of sex violence in society. I object to the way they advocate about the benefits of being naked. I find their logic ridiculous. I don't think that it does any benefit. If there is one thing that gets on my nerve it is people who can't have behave themselves as human.

**Topics For Further Practice :**

Advantages/disadvantages of

- Television
- Studying in Foreign Country
- Cell phones( Mobiles)
- Advertisements
- Internet or Web

Other topics:

- Living in urban or rural area
- Peace Education
- Politicians
- Police Description about the robber that robbed in your or in your neighbors house
- Most interesting event in your college life/ in school life
- Most interesting event of your childhood

**F. Develop the following into a paragraph describing your reaction.****a. I found that TV documentary very interesting.**

That TV documentary really appealed me. I found the subject matter truly fascinating and I liked the way the director has treated the subject matter. He is successful in presenting the bitter reality of rustic people living in karnali region. The exploitation to poor people depicted in the bitter reality of rustic people living in karnali . the exploitation to poor people depicted in the documentary shocked me much. The anchor's presentation impressed me. I found his voice properly matching with the demand of subject. The language used in the documentary was interesting. Photographer's skill was very praiseworthy. The way he has used lights matches with the subject matter. His use of dark light for serious atmosphere and bright light for gay atmosphere is really interesting. But the thing I found most impressive is the way the documentary dared to present such important aspect of the people who are considered most backward. If there is any TV documentary that I have liked most it is none other than karnali ko serophero.

**G. Write a paragraph describing a dental appointment that took longer than expected.**

Appointments, especially clinical, are always tiresome and tedious. One has to wait beyond expectation to get a short advice. To avoid such a problem. I had enlisted my name two weeks before. I had expected that there would be no trouble in seeing dentist in time. I had been to clinic warily in the morning hoping to get appointment before eight, but as it happened I didn't see any sign of doctor till eight. I had intended to have mine checked in time , but unfortunately my turn didn't come till



half eight. There were, according to receptionist thirty patients enlisted before mine. Truly speaking. It was eleven before I arrived to my home.

**H. To what extent can you judge people's characters from their faces? What other things can tell you what people's characters are like ?**

People's character can be determined, to some extent, with some aspects of the person's many people find it impossible thing to but I don't suppose so. After observing a person's facial appearance minutely, I can determine nature of the person. If the person's nose is crooked. Such person is egotistical. S/he has high opinion about him/her. Other people's for them are nothing in comparison to themselves. People with broad forehead are generally thoughtful. They have the tendency of thinking seriously before they do any work. They like to get involved in the observation of natural beauty. They are intellectual. Quick thinking and imaginative, but wish to know excessively about others people's activities. People having double chin are skeptical. They suspect on the character of others. Many of them are single minded and serious.

Along with appearance, other aspects like the way one talks. The way one walks can be helpful in knowing a person. People who put clothes carelessly never worry about what other think about them. Such people are interested only in merrymaking and enjoyment. Quite contrarily, people who always wear clean clothes are interested in showing their superiority. They have high opinion about themselves. Other aspect like talking also tells what a person is like. Nevertheless exception works in some cases.

**Letter to the Editor**

**1. Write a letter to a newspaper saying how you feel about the growing use of computer in our daily life.**

Samakhusi, Katmandu

16th March, 2010

The Editor

The Kathmandu Times

Katmandu

Sir,

I would be grateful if my article on the context of this modern changing world of innovation is published in your small column of newspaper. I hope millions of

readers will advantage from this article.

The following is my view on the growing use of computer in our daily lives.

Computer has become essential part of human life in the present world.

Consequence, the users have been increasing day by day. Whether one is doing official or personal work, one prefers to use computer life, without computer, has become almost unimaginable. No doubt computer makes our task easier; it enables people to work efficiently and it prevents people from working in weather extremes. Undoubtedly it has made communication easier efficient and less time consuming. Nevertheless, computer do have reverse side too. Excess use of computer results into the loss of eyesight in the long run. Computer brings sex and violence in screen. Which result into the increment of sex violence. Teenagers utilize computer in such a way that their mind get corrupted mind crosses social norms and values. Eventually such deeds are sure to bring social disorder. Moreover it makes people lazy and unsocial as they wish to spend much of their time with computer.

Computers do have advantages as well as disadvantages. Surely, advantages that people can get greater than disadvantages. If people use computers wisely, they can reduce disadvantages.

Sincerely Yours

Birat Sapkota

## **2. Write a short article for a magazine entitled 'keeping a dog in a flat'**

Samakhusi, kathmandu

10th March, 2010.

The editor,

The Katmandu post

Anam Nagar

I have forwarded this article with the hope that it will be published in your magazine. Keeping a dog in a flat is very difficult job though numerous prefer to do it. One who desires for it at least should have knowledge of what, how and why. Otherwise, keeping a dog in a flat is a troublesome job.

The owner should have knowledge on what he has to do. The first essential task is to teach the puppy about the time and place of doing excretion in teaching. Training is however not all in all. A good owner should know the way to taking care of dog. Dogs usually like flesh, so they should be fed with meat. Dogs should be vaccinated against various disease. Otherwise they might cause rabies, which is very dangerous.

Despite the fact that training and caring are time a member of difficult the it keeps our house safe from burglars and unwanted visitors. Hope that my article would be given a place.

Faithfully Yours  
Anmol Sapkota

**Topics For Further Practice :**

- a) Strike and Its impact
- b) Non-practical Students
- c) Peace in Education
- d) Crime and Conflict
- e) Human Rights
- f) Political parties and the constitution
- g) Crisis of security
- h) Climate change
- i) Computer education social evils in your society

**( For further details look at the handouts-4 provided in the class)**

**Free composition Practice**

**1. Someone ask you ‘have you ever been hurt in a fight’? what do you say?**

Truly speaking, I don't like to get involved in fighting, for I am peace loving. Despite my nature, I had been hurt very badly during union's election in college. It was the year 1999 and the time was 6pm. The election result had only been announced even a clash started between the winners and losers I was in the college premises just watching the events in surprise. Suddenly stones started flying from all the directions. In no time police arrived there and started 'lathi charge'. I attempted hard to get out of the place but all went in vain. A police man charged 'lathi' at my back. Though I tried to convince that I was not involved, he charged for the second time. His behavior really irritated me. In my anger, I caught his lathi and tried to seize. We struggled for sometime. At last, I could take it away from his hand. As I became successful in doing so, he charged the policeman with it. I think I charged for more than five times over his head. In my sixth attempt, I heard the sound of tear gas gullet blasting. I was really afraid of it. I threw the stick on the ground and tried to be away from there. But my attempt went in vain as I felt a lathi hitting continuously over my head. In no time I lost my consciousness over my head. In no time I lost my consciousness. When I was conscious, I was in hospital bed. Around me were my

relatives watching at me. This is the only one time I have been hurt in a fight.

## **Essay Writing:**

### **1. Essay on advantages and disadvantages of computer.**

Great advancement in the field of science and technology has resulted into the invention of numerous devices, which have made our life easy and comfortable. Among the devices, which are widely used in the present time, is computer. Indeed computer has become basis need of modern people. There is a symbol of modernity. Despite this fact computer like other devices has pros and cons. Having computer certainly has disadvantages but there are some good aspects of it too. Computers are useful in business, in education and home. The use of computer has reduced time span of many works. Any works can be done sitting in a place and pressing few keys. It has enabled people to know happenings of the world shortly after it happens. Computer has made it easier for people to communicate in addition to saving time and money. Formerly, operating business used to be totally manual work. Because of payments to be made for workers, goods used to costly. The use of computer has surely reduced cost of goods. Moreover, a chance of miscalculation is very less if done with computer than with a human brain. The use of computer in education sector has brought changes in the age-old teaching materials. Way viability of materials allows teachers to use them for effective educating. As in business and education computer is useful at home. Leisure time of family members does not become burden. They can sit at a place and spend time watching any movies they like. Computer puts a stop to writing letter, posting it and waiting for the reply. Needless to say computer has numerous advantages. Nonetheless it has disadvantages too use of computer results into unemployment as computer can perform the duty that might need nearly six to seven workers. Unemployment is likely to result into crimes. Continuous work with computer causes loss of eyesight in the long run. Internet, which is widely used to see pornographic scenes, corrupts the mind of teenagers. Due to it, sex- violence increases rapidly. Computer has direct impact on culture of any nation. The eventual impact of computer in society is uncertain, but they are likely to cause total disorder in society. Computer has disadvantages, but advantages are not less. Faults are not inherent: they are man made. As defects are man-made, they can be reduced and computer can be used for the benefits of human beings.

Some Topics for Further Practice:

1. Gender Education

2. Future Developments in World Population
  3. Role of youths in Nation Building.
  4. Nepal Tourism Year-2011
  5. Nepal Tourism Year-2011: Prospects and Challenges
  6. Multiple Intelligence
  7. Peace Education
  8. Practicality/ Practical Students
  9. Economic Challenges in the World
  10. Inter-Cultural Communication
  11. Strike and Its impact in our Education
  12. Environmental Pollution
  13. Natural Disaster
  14. Human Rights
  15. Technical Education
  16. Culture
- ( For further details look at the handouts-4 provided in the class/ NOTES)**